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Hamburg's dial-a-doctor service chalks up first million

Hamburg's telephone medical advice service recently had its one millionth caller since it was introduced over two years ago. Thus the dial-a-doctor service has become one of the most successful special telephone services.

The system is completely anonymous so there is no question of the caller being embarrassed. When you dial Hamburg *11 59 you are connected with a tape-recorded message giving an advertised* aspect of health advice.

The posts and telecommunications authorities are unable to tune in to the conversation so the caller's anonymity is absolute and even the identity of the millionth person to use the service is unknown.

When the service was first introduced on 1 April 1968 the first topic on which advice was given was "the seven warning signs of cancer". This attracted 12,957 callers.

In the following month the postal authorities had decided to make 11 59 into a regular service with a new theme every month and for May 1968 they chose the topic "health tips for while your are on holiday". Only 6,654 used the service for this theme.

Originally the number for the service was 11 66 and when this was altered to 11 59 the next month for the theme "bathing and swimming" only 863 dialled the new number. How many dialled the old?

The all time record for callers came in August 1968 when the theme "sex hygiene for men and women" brought calls from all over Europe. This topic was so popular (probably the anonymity of the service scored on this one) that it was extended until 30 September and by that time the number of callers seeking this personal advice had reached 297,498. After only a few days the lines were completely blocked.

Interest in the theme of preventive medicine varied. The average number of calls has been somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000.

Some of the most popular services are the special medical advice such as how to cure a hangover, which is specially run on 1 January! This attracted 20,000 calls from those suffering on the morning after Hogmanay.

Other special medical services that have proved popular are those for the prevention of influenza and those for taking care of health on dog-days.

Apart from the special themes mentioned above, the other tapes that have proved popular were on the subjects: combating cancer, movement and circulation, information on oral polio vaccine, taking care of health during the Christmas festive period, pointers to veneral disease, stocking up the household medicine chest, cold prevention, taking care of health at work, taking your dog on holiday with you, warding off fungus diseases of the foot, food and care in summer months, danger – narcotics!, diabetes, enemies of your beautiful teeth, and smokers live dangerously.

In July 1970 a recorded message about sunglasses attracted 11,396 calls. At the moment the message being broadcast is about what to remember when swimming and bathing.

In August a message will be put out on the dial-a-doctor service about the dangers of salmonella, which cause food poisoning. A message about family planning will be available in September. For October the telephone doctor service will give a warning about the abuse of alcohol.

The themes planned for the more distant future are: accident hazards for children in the home, heart and circulation – how to keep them in good order, nutrition for the aged, children and television, and another topic about sex hygiene.

A number of towns and Federal states have followed the lead of Hamburg and introduced their own dial-a-doctor scheme. The various organisers swap tapes. This has set up a regular contact between Hamburg, Berlin (telephone number in Berlin: 253 or 1 16 02) and Bremen (telephone: 1 16 02).

Hanover and Mannheim have also organised their own telephone medical advice scheme (telephone: Hanover 11 66 or 1 16 02) and Mannheim (telephone: Mannheim 11 59).

Statistics show that since the service was introduced in Hamburg around 1,150 people per day on average have used it. It operates for 24 hours a day and the tape is changed on the first day of each month at ten o'clock.

Weekends and evenings are the best time to use it when the cheap rate is in force. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1970)

Cheaper beer or else

The Federal Republic White-C... Workers' Union has called fo... boycott of the Munich *Oktoberfest*. I... is the first time in the history of t... Bavarian festivities that such a mo... been made.

In their petition entitled *Meid...: Oktoberfest* (stay away from ...) ... Union says that it considers the ... increase of 15 per cent on a beer to ... 75 Pfennigs extortionate.

The Union advises those join... festivities to take a can of beer alo... them rather than pay this price.

A number of bar owners at the *O...berfest* have received threatening le... since the price increase on Wie... was announced. One of them recei... black-edged card advising him to ... for himself a suitable burial ground.

(Hannoversche Presse, 23 July ...)

Women in the pulpit

In the Federal Republic there ... 16,190 *evangelisch* (Protes...) pastors. More than 10,000 of them ... parish with a vicarage. Of the ... number 3,200 are retired.

Latest statistics show that the ... of female pastors is around 330. I... greatest concentration of women i... Berlin. Of the 338 theologians wi... parish and vicarage in Berlin 24 ... women.

In the churches of Hanover, Be... Hamburg, Brunswick, Schaumburg-Li... Eutin, Oldenburg and Lippe there a... women in the parish service. Only ... three *Landeskirchen* (Schaumburg-Lip... Eutin and Oldenburg) are there ... women at all. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze... für Deutschland, 29 July ...)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 3 September 1970
Ninth Year - No. 438 - By air

C 20725 C

Events are forcing Ulbricht to accept Kassel 20 points

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

At the recent Moscow summit the seven Warsaw Pact countries outlined their short-term policy aims far more cautiously than in December 1969.

In the final communique of last December's meeting of the consultative committee of Party and government leaders relations "on the basis of international law" were to be established between the Federal Republic and the GDR. This time there was no mention whatsoever of diplomatic recognition of the other part of Germany.

Prior to Secretary of State Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recognition was the declared sine qua non of any kind of agreement. The word was obviously not mentioned in this form on the present occasion.

Unlike the communique issued after the December summit the Moscow final communique names no specific aims, no conditions and so no artificial barriers.

Instead the Warsaw Pact leaders followed their confidential deliberations by declaring that active relations must be established between all European countries "on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

This is a noteworthy formula and stands in sharp contrast to the December declaration. It can only mean that "active relations" between the Federal Republic and the GDR too are desired, and not only provided this country is prepared to accord the Ulbricht regime full diplomatic recognition but solely in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with varying social orders – principles to which no one seriously objects.

The groundwork for the new formula has been laid in negotiations between Bonn and Moscow over the past few months. Despite growing dissatisfaction on Walter Ulbricht's part the Soviet leaders have gone back on sections of the December declaration, dropped public demands, signed the treaty with Bonn and self-assuredly justified the move in talks with their Warsaw Pact allies.

Paramount Soviet economic and security interests played a part in the agreement with Bonn. They remain valid now that "active measures" are to be undertaken further to consolidate peace in Europe, to quote the final communique.

Under the aegis of the Soviet Union treaties based on the Bonn-Moscow agreement are to be negotiated between other Eastern Bloc countries and the Bonn Federal government.

From his country's point of view it will be most interesting to see what Walter Ulbricht's next moves are. There will probably be proposals for expert discussions of Willy Brandt's Kassel twenty points and the GDR treaty draft, which is now completely outdated, of course.

It will soon be clear whether or not Bonn's optimism is justified and Herr Ulbricht has no alternative but to accept Willy Brandt's twenty points. There are a number of indications that he will have to do so, particularly as the Soviet Union is reputed to approve of Herr Brandt's proposals.

One of the key issues Eastern Bloc leaders discussed was that of West Berlin. Bonn will have to remain patient for some time here, since the Soviet Union can hardly be expected to lay all its cards on the table with undue haste. It is indeed doubtful whether it fully outlined its intentions to the 20 August Warsaw Pact summit.

It must not be forgotten that negotiations with America, Britain and France are in progress. It will be some weeks before the Allies come to a new agreement and it can be seen how satisfactory it is from Bonn's point of view.

This country's allies have vital interests of their own to defend in the Four-Power talks. The negotiations will thus be tough but in the final analysis will probably bring about stabilisation of the status of West Berlin.

It would help if West Berlin could be included in trade talks between Bonn and Moscow over the months to come. The Soviet Union would obviously prefer to settle the whole business without too much ado, but Moscow knows that Bonn does not take kindly to such treatment.

Besides, the Federal government is bound for domestic policy reasons to assess and make political capital out of every success in respect of West Berlin.

The Soviet Union has no intention of deleting from the agenda a third topic discussed at the Warsaw Pact summit, the all-European security conference project.

A more circumspect approach has been adopted towards the security conference too. There is no mention of deadlines. It is, however, hoped to hold the conference in the near future and satisfaction is expressed with the increasing support the proposals is gaining.

Since the signing of the Bonn-Moscow treaty on 12 August the Soviet Union no longer holds this country to be a stumbling-block. The reverse is now true. The Kremlin expects Chancellor Brandt to lend the proposal his support.

Provided the Soviet Union helps to bring about a relaxation of the tension in Central Europe still generated by Herr Ulbricht and his all-or-nothing demands this support will no doubt be forthcoming.

Emil Bölte

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 August 1970)

The new Brandt

Walter, be a good boy and pay attention!

(Cartoon: Hartung/DIE WELT)

IN THIS ISSUE

Resolving Middle East crisis is a race against time



It is becoming increasingly apparent that efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East will be a race against time. The Suez cease-fire is growing increasingly fragile as Russia and Egypt continue to construct missile-launching pads.

If peace terms are agreed the sites will become less significant. If, on the other hand, fighting resumes the Americans, in moral debt to Israel, will no doubt supply Israel with up-to-date arms in order to restore the balance.

At the moment there is a far greater danger of dramatic developments in the Arab camp wreaking havoc on present inclinations towards settling for peace.

Argument between Egypt and Iraq over the American peace initiative is growing increasingly heated. The arrest by both countries of citizens of the other and the withdrawal by Egypt of its officers from the United Arab supreme command on the Eastern front are symptomatic of the dispute.

The crisis is less likely to come in Egypt and Iraq than in Jordan, though, where King Hussein is having a hard time dealing with guerillas who enjoy the support of Iraqi troops stationed in the country.

Hussein, once vilified as the Harlot of Jerusalem in Cairo, has long had interests in common with the proclaimer of Arab Socialism and the community of interest between King Hussein and President Nasser is closer now than ever before.

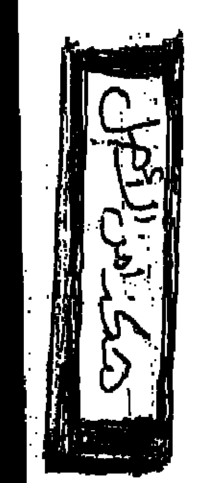
The hard-pressed Jordanian king recently requested Nasser's assistance and the Alexandria meeting was designed to work out a joint approach towards the forthcoming peace talks. Even the stationing of Egyptian troops in Jordan, otherwise anathema to the Jordanian king, might now well be a welcome counterweight to guerillas and Iraqis.

Pointers to the establishment of a state of Palestine in the Israeli-occupied West Bank region are of particular interest and would make the negotiation of a peace settlement in the Middle East that much easier provided it enjoyed special, neutral status as demanded by Israel.

It would also be in accordance with the guerrilla demands for an Arab state of Palestine without at the same time making inroads into the state of Israel.

Some solution of this kind would help to solve the Arab refugee problem and at the same time relieve King Hussein of his uninvited guests.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 22 August 1970)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Moscow's Europe from the Atlantic to the Ussuri needs watching

At the signing of the Bonn-Moscow treaty in the ornately decorated Hall of Catherine the Great in the Kremlin the two sides had widely differing views of the significance of the ceremony.

The expressionless face of the man from Bonn concealed a firm conviction that the agreement would end a long pr cess of misdevelopment and help to lay th groundwork for eventual restora-...on of German unity in some form or other.

For Willy Brandt patriotism first and foremost means writing off the impossible so that following detente an end to violence and bloodshed on the frontier running through the middle of the country, something the former Governing Mayor of West Berlin doubtless longs for as ardently as Germans everywhere, may prove possible after all.

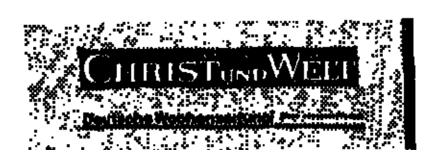
For Brandt Moscow was less a day of fulfilment than one of hope. Nothing but a change in climate between this country and the Soviet Union, he feels, can start to convince the Moscow politbureau that the Cold War must be brought to an end in respect of Germany too.

In short, the Chancellor hopes he will be able to induce Moscow in the long run to persuade its obstinate henchmen in East Berlin to make substantial concessions.

This involves sacrifices, patience and also willingness to shell out should the Soviet Union demand thousands of millions of Marks in loans by way of a further advance on Bonn's side of the bargain.

Willy Brandt harbours no illusions that success is just around the corner. His main concern is detente and he feels that relaxation of tension must lead on to everything else.

The other side in the Hall of Catherine the Great were motivated by quite different considerations. For Russia the



German question is only a minor point among the interests of an imperial power.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned the crucial issue is the epoch-making struggle with its major rival, China, and by way of corollary, the consolidation of Soviet world power.

Russia's progressive troop and nuclear build-up in the Far East alone is costing a small fortune. The Kremlin's men have also moved on a large scale into the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. The Soviet fleet-building programme is designed to ensure superior Soviet naval presence on the seven seas.

Moscow also has costly commitments in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Vietnam and Cuba and no matter how fortuitously they were undertaken they are now subordinate to one goal and one goal only — the containment, not to say subjection, of China while there is still time.

Yet is not the Soviet Union of the present the Russia of the past, a European power, that is? In recent weeks the European character of the Soviet Union has repeatedly been stressed by the Kremlin, no opportunity of making a historic reference having been missed.

What could be more in line with the imperial goals of the Kremlin than to succeed in coordinating Europe's enormous potential with that of the Soviet Union to the extent that Western Europe, free from the hamsrings of communist economic bureaucracy, shoulders the deficit resulting from arms expenditure and world power ambitions, albeit at a reasonable price and with the prospect of future profit on loans made now?

The sine qua non must, however, be that Europe, above all the Germans, is prepared to accept Soviet gains of 1945 to 1948 as inviolable. There must no longer be any questioning the fact that half the Continent, including Ulbricht's Germany, is directly under Kremlin orders.

This is the background against which the treaty must be assessed. It "is not the beginning of a new order in Europe," *The Economist* of London warns "the idea that a fundamental change in Russian foreign policy has come about is based on a profound misunderstanding."

Mr Kosygin may have assured the Chancellor that he does not expect Bonn to sever or loosen its ties with the West but this is not the chief criterion. For the Kremlin the treaty is the first of several levers designed gradually to push the Americans out of Europe as non-Continental power.

In the process the automatic assistance of American neo-isolationism will and is expected to lend a hand. The next step would then be the establishment of a European security conference attended by the Soviet Union, of course, as a European power but not by the United States.

Viewed in this light the concept of detente is a far cry from this coun[…] hopes. It is aimed at a Europe that [...] by step renounces the balance of p[…] guaranteed by the United States, it [...] being neither here nor there how [...] Nato continues to exist on paper.

It is reasonable to assume that Wash[…]ton realises well enough what lies be[…] the Kremlin's renewed interest in Eu[…]pean cooperation up to and including [...] Common Market, but there are as yet [...] signs of systematic counter-moves by [...] White House.

There is a real danger of the Ame[…] eventually being out-manoeuvred [...] major issue of the international ba[…] of power, which continues to depend [...] Europe.

For the first time since the twenties [...] Russians are painting trade with the [...] in bright colours as a major fa[…] Foreign Minister walter Scheel also [...] convinced that Russian economic re[…]quirements are the main motive for [...] haste Moscow has shown in signing [...] treaty.

But when have the Russians not [...]ordinated economic considerations [...] their further-reaching political goals?

What they expect is a kind of European development aid that is later to be [...] in the form of interest. The very idea [...] the German imagination off on flights [...] fancy. The German habit of mix[…] foreign policy and bursts of emotion ha[…] again reared its ugly head.

When Hitler launched war on the Soviet Union he staked the Reich and lost. [...] to realise that the Soviet Union today [...] an imperial power aiming at achi[…] power political goals would be to j[…]

Continued on page 3

Is the American response to Israeli accusations adequate?



Washington is doing its best to deal with velvet gloves with the critical situation that has arisen with regard to its peace initiative in the Middle East as a result of Israel's public accusation that Egypt has broken the conditions of the cease-fire recently agreed by moving Russian ground-to-air missiles closer to the front line in the thirty-mile prohibited zone.

The latest statement by Defence Secretary Melvin Laird to the effect that public discussion of what happened twelve hours before or after conclusion of the cease-fire is pointless and that Arab-Israeli talks get under way can virtually only be interpreted as a tacit admission by Washington that Israel's complaints are justified.

The motive behind this attitude, which may well be accompanied by discreet approaches to the Soviet Union as co-guarantor of the conditions of the cease-fire, is obvious.

Public condemnation of Egypt would render untenable the carefully built-up American position of being on Isreal's side but in favour of a just settlement between the two sides and so stymie for the foreseeable future tenacious efforts to bring about peace.

On the ofther hand neither America nor Israel can ignore the fact that the Egyptian moves will be of strategic importance should hostilities be resumed. Why, then, is America not taking the missiles seriously and pointing to negotiations instead?

Washington seems seriously to have come to the conclusion that a peace settlement with at least Egypt and Jordan is now within the realms of possibility. It is felt that the Soviet Union too is intent on avoiding confrontation in the Middle East.

As far as President Nasser is concerned there are signs that he is now prepared to attach more importance to Egyptian needs than to pan-Arab solidarity. And Egypt needs a peace formula that does not lose Nasser face and freedom from dependence on the Kremlin.

Is the American response to the present missile affair adequate? It depends on whether or not this conglomeration of motives forms sufficient basis for a peace settlement.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 18 August 1970)

The plight of 600,000 Germans who in the East Bloc

Some 600,000 of the 3.6 million Germans known to be resident in the Eastern Bloc excluding the GDR have applied for repatriation to this country. Twenty-two thousand have returned from Russia alone over the last fifteen years, according to a spokesman for the Red Cross in Bonn.

On the occasion of the signing of the Bonn-Moscow treaty Premier Kosygin assured Chancellor Brandt that the Soviet Union would check whether and how the return of German nationals from the USSR can be simplified and accelerated.

According to Conrad Ahlers, chief spokesman for the Bonn Federal government, the Chancelllor suggested in the course of talks with the Soviet Premier that joint groups of specialists including representatives of the Red cross discuss a solution to the reunite-the-family programme.

Alexei Kosygin is said to have replied that he could not give an opinion as he did not know what the position was but he would check Willy Brandt's suggestions.

According to Red cross figures 3.6 million German nationals still live in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia. And this figure may be incomplete, Bulgaria not figuring in the statistics at all.

Some 600,000 of them have applied for repatriation to this country but only 155,000 of these fulfil the conditions stipulated in three humanitarian resolutions passed at Red Cross conferences.

In only 155,000 cases, that is, is it a matter of members of one and the same family being rejoined or similar instances of a hunanitarian nature.

The number of potential applicants who have not put in an application for repatriation is considerable, experts maintain. In Poland in particular any number of bureaucratic formalities must be absolved before an applicant is allowed to leave the country.

A large number of people who mig[…] otherwise be only too happy to leave [...] not have applied on this account [...] economic considerations may also pl[…] part.

Candidates for repatriation can rec[…] on losing their job and having to pa[…] large amount of money for their [...] permits — so meuh that the sum [...] often only be raised by means of selli[…] part of their possessions. They then ha[…] to wait months or years before permis[…]sion comes through.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 August 1970)

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■ POLITICS

'Infiltrators' into the Social Democrats threaten to undermine party discipline

The Social Democrats are in their first ever year of being the party that provides the Chancellor of the Federal Republic. This momentous year in the party's history was preceeded by three years of government shared with the conservatice parties and seventeen years of Opposition in Bonn.

The Chancellor's party had several years in which to learn thoroughly the job of providing an Opposition, whereas the conservative parties were from the outset firmly seated on the government benches.

Herbert Wehner has occasionally remarked cheerfully that perhaps the CDU/CSU are untrained in their role as Opposition and the SPD has at least had a brief schooling on the government benches before it became the Chancellor's party.

CDU chancellors also had experience of differences of opinion among ministers in the Cabinet. The split between Finance Minister Alex Möller and Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller is, as Chancellor Brandt could point out, nothing new. Konrad Adenauer suffered from disputes between his Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer and his Economic Affairs Minister, Ludwig Erhard.

In the Cabinet it is always a difficult task to get everyone under the umbrella, especially when a number of cabinet ministers are outstanding individualists. It is certainly more difficult to do so than Horst Ehmke the Minister without Portfolio and head of the Chancellery, a newcomer, reckoned in the first joy of taking office

In the past Social Democrat members of the Bundestag sitting on the Opposition benches, have goaded CDU/CSU Cabinet members to attempt to overthrow their Chancellor.

So the SPD is now well aware that as a governing party it must confine conflicts between the Chancellor and the parliamentary party to private meetings in the parliamentary party committee rooms, particularly to the parliamentary party leader's office.

At plenary meetings, however, with the Opposition staring at the whites of their eyes there must be nothing but applause for the Chancellor. The parliamentary party supporting the Chancellor finds that on many occasions it must hold its horses. Many young and up-and-coming CDU/CSU deputies find themselves in the happy position of being able to sparkle more from the Opposition benches because they are not so tied.

The SPD parliamentary party is faced with the strongest Bundestag Opposition ever. The enemy is so strong that there must be no internal schisms in the government ranks. But there are breaks in the line.

The timbers of the Berlin SPD are creaking; similarly in Hesse. There have been vehement arguments amongst Social Democrats in Munich. Willy Brandt cannot feel too comfortable as he reviews the situation in his party. A number of subterranean flaws in the SPD threaten now to cause an earthquake

It seems now that the approval of the Bad Godesberg programme, when it was first announced, was only half-hearted and resulted from requirements of tactics, or in other words party discipline.

One of those who said No at the time is now chairman of the Social Democrats in Lower Saxony, which is one of the strongest organisations in the party as a whole.

Today the Bad Godesberg programme is being discussed critically and occasionally rejected in a number of committee rooms in municipalities, local district councils and other local organisations of the SPD where a number of Social Democrats with a seat and a vote knew nothing of the Bad Godesberg programme when it was first made public since at the time they were not Social Democrats.

At that time they were members of extra-parliamentary opposition groups.

One Social Democrat of the old school, Burgomaster Möller of Frankfurt, claims that these groups joined the SPD hoping thus to put into practice "their political programme".

These youngbloods in the SPD have climbed the ladder more swiftly than anyone ever before in the history of the party. They provide an instructive example of the effect of building solid cadres. Then there were the notorious "midnight elections" in which nominations were accepted in half empty committee rooms.

Thus a minority becomes a majority since many who are tired of lengthy, drawnout, empty debating grow weary and stagger home. Democracy can thus be manipulated within a party.

By such practices extra parliamentary opposition has become strong opposition within the Social Democratic Party.

Its exponents have linked up with the old opponents of the Bad Godesberg programme to attack it.

Certainly everyone within the party is talking along Bad Godesberg lines but party programmes tend to branch out in many directions. Most of those who approve this programme did not intend it to mean a socialistic programme of social welfare and economic policies.

Is it not true that the Chancellor's party is, step by step and law by law, putting a different interpretation on it?

"Democracy is unimportant, socialism is the aim," was a popular rhyming (in German). slogan in Weimar days even though it is never used in such vehement terms today. But the idea is expressed as protest against formal democracy particularly by those who insist on calling themselves socialists and avoid the term social democrat.

Are young Socialist who bandy about Lenin's words really Social Democrats? Social Democrats have denied that they are just as much as Lenin in his day avoided being called a Social Democrat.

The breakthrough of the extremists into the SPD and their activities in the party have shaken the Chancellor's party and must shake the Chancellor.

These extremists are not yet on the bridge but they do from time to time shout directions to the captain. Many older members of the SPD who have been in the party far longer than these radicals known how hard the way to the top was. But the others, it seems, do not realise how short the way down can be.

Alfred Rapp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 August 1970)

Continued from page 2

[...]ise the existence of Western Europe as it now is.

A door has been opened, Walter Scheel claimed in Moscow. Yes, David Binder of the *New York Times* soberly rejoins, but it is the Russians who want to pass through it in a Westerly direction.

When de Gaulle talked of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Arals people wondered what the old man meant. Moscow is now talking in terms of a Europe from the Ussuri to the Atlantic. It is up to Bonn to mobilise its Western partners in order to block the Soviet Union's way to the Atlantic.

Giselher Wirsing

(CHRIST UND WELT, 21 August 1970)

Kiesinger is alone in rejecting Moscow Treaty

The Opposition is at present going out of its way to prove to the public that it is now as united as ever in its attitudes towards the government's Ospolitik in general and the Moscow Treaty in particular.

The Christian Democrats' and the Christian Socialists' efforts tend to have the opposite effect and only make the public more and suspicious that in fact there is disunity in their ranks.

In addition to this the public's reaction increases the nervousness of leading members of the CDU/CSU and does not quieten those voices that are calling for a reappraisal of the parties' attitudes and on the contrary gives them new impulses.

The government has been observing this development with growing contentment and sees it as confirmation of its hopes, that the attempt to win over at least one section of the Opposition for its policies are not so vain as CDU chairman Kurt Georg Kiesinger would like it to believe.

Kiesinger has become a lone voice. He has directly attacked the Moscow Treaty while casting a glance over his shoulder hoping that other members of his party will sooner or later follow him.

CDU/CSU parliamentary party leader Rainer Barzel and several other Opposition politicians have been much more cautious. Barzel and his close associates continue to point to the decision taken by the parliamentary party committee to publish the final, official attitude towards the Moscow Treaty at a later date. This is unmistakeably a shaft aimed at Kiesinger, who has made several statements attempting to tip the scales and make his party come out with a categorical rejection.

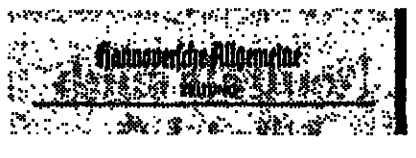
It is not only this solo effort on the party chairman's part that is giving rise to criticism but also the cautiousness of the parliamentary party leadership which has decided to form a special commission to discuss the Treaty as much as four weeks after the signing of it.

This long lapse will mean that there is plenty of time for discussion within the party and this will not be to the advantages of the CDU/CSU and the parties' image.

Few politicians in the CDU/CSU seem to understand that the Opposition's present activities are likely to cause a decisive swing in public opinion at a crucial moment in favour of the government. One who can see the wood for the trees is the chairman of the Junge Union, Herr Echternach, who has called for an immediate top level conference in order to cut this lapse of time as much as possible.

It is by no means certain whether the youngest member of party executive committee will have any success with this initiative. The tendency within the CDU/CSU is to wait and see whether the government has any more trumps to play, such as for instance a satisfactory agreement on the Berlin question and a settlement with Poland. Without doubt the right-wing parties are filled with uncertainty.

Although there remain strong reservations about various details of the terms of the Treaty more and more Christian Democrats are thinking forward with a



fair deal of anxiety to the situation in which the party would find itself — perhaps after the regional assembly elections in the autumn — if it had the opportunity to form a new Bonn government and then had to deal with the text of the Treaty as it is at present.

If this came about a number of CDU deputies would voice a preference for staying in the opposition role for some time.

The CDU/CSU position is further trammelled by the sensational hint that was dropped by the former parliamentary State Secretary Karl-Theodor Freiherr von und zu Guttenberg (CSU) that some weeks ago the so-called Gromyko Paper was handed to him by a German Democratic Republic agent.

Even in conservative circles which are normally at one with Guttenberg the question is being asked whether it is right to make political use of a paper which originates from "over there".

Predicting the criticism Guttenberg stated that even in the other part of Germany there are still people who were concerned about the fate of Germany. But his statement has given rise to fierce controversy which cannot do the CDU/CSU any good.

Horst Ehmke, Minister without Portfolio, has cast doubt on the validity of Guttenberg's half statement and his remark has been seized upon by several newspapers although it should be well known that it is not Guttenberg's style to deal in deliberate deceptions. Here and there people have voiced suspicions that Guttenberg wanted to throw the government off the right track in order to prevent their discovering the actual perpetrator of several indiscretions; and suppositions such as this are tending to fall on fertile ground in the present tense circumstances.

Former Minister of Agriculture, Hermann Höcherl (CSU) has waded in with several remarks that he made in connection with a visit to Warsaw, and he too has done the CDU/CSU a disservice by underlining the fact that they are disunited.

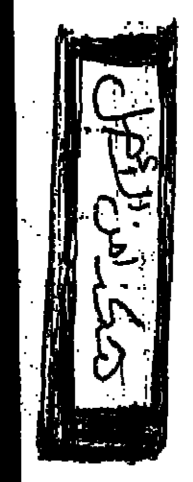
His remarks have been reproduced in various different forms. Apparently the main gist is, however, that under certain circumstances the CSU or maybe even sections of the two right-wing parties might be prepared to accept the proposed agreement with Poland on the Oder-Neisse line.

Critics have now pondered long over the question of whether the prerequistes would be formulated in such a way that it would be almost impossible for them to be met.

The upshot of it all is that opposition resistance to Ostpolitik is a shaky affair and all groups that support Willy Brandt's efforts at reconciliation with the East greet this contentment and not without a malicious smirk at the former government parties.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 August 1970)



■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Changed GDR attitudes to Bonn after Moscow treaty

Now that the Treaty between the Federal Republic and the USSR has been signed, all politically-minded people are turning their attention to East Berlin.

A treaty with Warsaw is ready for signature and the next, and perhaps last meeting of Polish and Federal Republic representatives has been arranged for the mid-September.

Walter Ulbricht himself pointed out that the fixing of further dates for talks between the two German governments depended on the results of negotiations between Moscow and Bonn.

On 16 July, at a conference of Baltic countries held in Rostock, he stated, "The length of the pause for thought depends on the time needed by the Federal government to sign an agreement renouncing the use of force with the Soviet Union."

But the somewhat faint-hearted treatment of events in Moscow by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) press seems to prove that certain sections of the Party need a longer pause for thought.

Neues Deutschland first contented itself with quoting the Soviet press. After the Treaty had been signed the newspaper then described it as being in the interests of both sides and a positive act for European security and twice praised it.

Ignoring the truth, the paper said that the Treaty had been signed thanks exclusively to the initiative of the USSR and the activity of the whole Socialist community of states.

Now that the Moscow Treaty has been signed the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the SED are indubitably faced by a new situation and they must first examine its implications.

According to their original view, none of its allies should conclude a treaty with the Federal Republic unless this was attached to the condition that the GDR be given full diplomatic recognition.

This was the intention behind the network of treaties set up by GDR diplomacy two years ago in answer to Bonn's *Ostpolitik*.

The almost identical phaseology of the treaties between the GDR and Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria stated that a unified, peaceful and democratic German state could only be brought into being through the normalisation of relations between the two German states resulting from agreements between the GDR and the Federal Republic and under conditions that guarantee the safety of its neighbours.

But when signing the treaty with Poland Ulbricht plainly spoke of the purpose of these treaties.

On this occasion he said, "An increasing number of voices throughout the world are announcing that the path to establishing diplomatic relations between the Socialist states leads via the establishment of diplomatic relations between the governments of the two German states."

This view has its flaws. Even though only the countries directly concerned were committed to the policy of "first relations with the GDR and then relations with us", statements by leading SED politicians at that time left no doubt of the fact that talks between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union on the normalisation of their relations should also be used for the same purpose – full diplomatic recognition of the GDR.

This attitude in foreign policy corresponded to the SED's course at home. When the first signs of a new policy towards Eastern Europe could be recognised in the Federal Republic, Ulbricht accused Social Democratic Ministers in the Grand Coalition government of wanting to take part in right-wing policy, unlike the Social Democrats of 1932.

In the same speech he said that Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner believed that, after Hitler had led people astray with the help of a policy of revanche and nationalism, the Social Democrats (SPD) must be able to achieve the same together with the Christian Democrats.

SED tactics toward the SPD did not at first change at all when Social Democrats took over the leadership of the government in Bonn.

As late as in February 1970, at the twelfth session of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker said that the aim of a government led by Social Democrats was to revise the results of the Second World War.

To achieve this end he maintained that "the capitalist exploiters in the West German Federal Republic are now preparing the Third World War."

It was not until his speech at Rostock this June that Ulbricht corrected this view. The treaty renouncing the use of force between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union now received priority over demands for full diplomatic recognition of the GDR. The demand itself was even watered down a little.

The target now was no longer "Social Democratism" as it had been with Honecker but the "right-wing cartel" in the Federal Republic. In his Rostock speech Ulbricht said, almost pleadingly, "This right-wing cartel must be taken seriously."

Five months previously Honecker, speaking of the Brandt-Scheel government said that the only things that had changed were the phraseology and the method.

This self-same government was now given near historic importance in Ulbricht's Rostock speech: "There are signs of a new historical caesura."

It was plain that Ulbricht was preparing the way for a change in his party's tactics in two respects. The Soviet Union as the "leading power of the Socialist bloc" has the decisive say and, if need be, the interests of individual Socialist states msut be subordinate to her, to a certain extent at elast. The main enemy is at present the right-wing cartel and not social democracy.

Something that Alexei Kosygin said to Willy Brandt showed that the fear of a rebirth of Nazism in the Federal Republic is genuine in the Soviet Union at least, due mainly to the Russians' own propaganda.

When their discussion turned to this question, Kosygin said, "We trust you, Chancellor, and if you want to tell us about the Nazis at home we shall listen carefully."

This was a completely different tone to that of Honecker five months earlier when he spoke of the "integration of the West German SPD leadership into the imperialist system."

It will take time for the SED to adapt to the new situation. Speeches by Honecker and other party officials show that there will be discussions on this issue within the Party. But Ulbricht will doubtlessly push through his own point of view.

This must also lead to a change in the customary practice in talks between the governments of the two German states.

In his press conferences in Moscow and Bonn Chancellor Brandt said that these talks would best be held on a working level in future.

The results in Moscow and Warsaw would not have been possible if it had not been decided to adopt such a working level.

Willi Stoph still rejected this in Kassel. But if a resumption of contacts with East Berlin is to follow the talks with the Soviet Union and Poland, this will have to be the next step . . . *Walter Osten*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 17 August 1970)

Neutrals snub Ulbricht's overtures

Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the German Democratic Republic's Ministerial Council, recently sent a letter to a number of European states calling on them to give the German Democratic Republic (GDR) full diplomatic recognition and support the entry of the two German states into the United Nations.

Neutral states play a special role in East Berlin's plans. Switzerland, Austria and Sweden have already been given special attention before in campaigns of this type.

The three European neutrals reacted comparatively quickly to Ulbricht's new move – and rejected it.

It is interesting to note the different reasons given by Stockholm, Berne and Vienna for their rejection of the GDR's initiative.

Sweden's reply was quick and to the point. A few days after receiving Ulbricht's letter Sweden announced that it would not answer it as the very act of sending an answer to East Berlin could be interpreted as recognition of the GDR.

The Bundesrat in Berne also decided that the Swiss government would not answer the East Berlin letter for the time being.

It justified this decision by saying that it saw no reason to change its present stand, adding that it was necessary to await further developments in the inter-German talks and in relations between Bonn and the Eastern Bloc.

Berne was obviously angered by the section of the letter where Switzerland was asked for its good services concerning the entry of the two German states into the United Nations, even though East Berlin must have known that Switzerland herself is not a member of that body.

As the Swiss believe that international law gives no guidelines on the complex issue of the recognition of divided states and does not recognise a duty to recognise nor a right for recognition, their own political judgement would determine their decisions in this matter, the Swiss Bundesrat said.

It was also said that the GDR still left too much to be desired in the treatment of bilateral question – compensation for confiscated Swiss property for instance – for the Swiss to feel any tendency to recognise "realities created after the War."

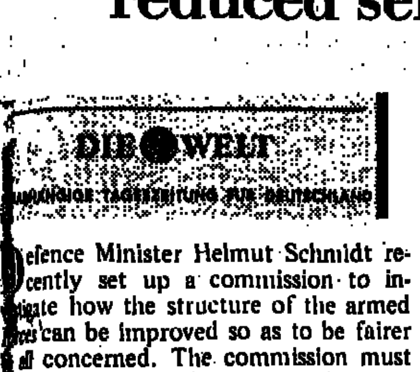
Ulbricht's letter will not be answered by Austria either. Foreign Minister Dr Kirchschläger stated that there were no provisions for action in the question of the recognition of the GDR.

This problem, he continued, must be examined in connection with the overall situation in Europe and discussed with the other neutral states.

He added that Austria too wanted to find a solution that took account both of international law and the prevailing circumstances.

Vienna also plainly indicated that decisions by neutral Austria in questions of Eastern policy would not be influenced by Bonn's pace in this field. *Karl Rau*

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 August 1970)



(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

Ernst Lemmer, a man of contrast, dies

Ernst Lemmer died in Berlin on [illegible] August 1970 at the age of 72. He was always an unconventional man. In 1962, when Minister of Posts, and Telecommunications he spent a whole day at the counter of the Cologne GPO wearing the dark blue uniform.

When Minister for All-German Affairs he sometimes strayed from the government line. During a visit to Paris in [illegible] he said that the Federal Republic should open relations with Warsaw. At that time this suggestion was scandalous.

It was also during this period that he told the Indivisible Germany group that the Federal Republic should stop arguing about flags but rather see to it that an all-German team was picked for the [illegible] Olympic Games.

With this statement he opposed a Cabinet decision that did not want to accept the Olympic emblem on the black red and gold of the flag for reasons of national dignity.

Ernst Lemmer was forced out of the government in the Cabinet crisis at the end of 1962 but returned under Ludwig Erhard in 1964 as Refugee Affairs Minister.

In 1965 he became the Federal Chancellor's Special Envoy in Berlin, a post which brought him as uncertain sphere of jurisdiction and the anger of others.

When he said at the beginning of [illegible] that he was prepared to have a discussion with Walter Ulbricht, the Chancellor called him to order.

Ernst Lemmer was born in Remscheid in 1898. He volunteered for service in the First World War and became a [illegible] lieutenant and a company commander.

In 1918 he organised the orderly withdrawal of a regiment as Chairman of the Soldiers' Council.

In 1924 he entered the Reichstag as the youngest member. He represented the German Democratic Party and remained in the Reichstag until 1933.

After the Second World War he helped found the Free German Trades Union Federation (FDGB) and the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

In 1947 the Soviet military government relieved him and Jakob Kaiser, the [illegible] leader of the Eastern CDU, of their [illegible].

He gradually withdrew from political life in the Russian Zone and devoted himself to the House of Berlin Deputies and the Bundestag in the West.

Lemmer could never be fitted into a category. He could be progressive or reactionary, an exponent of *Realpolitik* or a national herald, stubborn or [illegible] able, pathetic or sober, sullen or [illegible] ous.

This colourful figure was as passionately committed to football and the [illegible] game of *Skat* as he was to reunification.

He tried to talk reunification into [illegible] from the depths of his heart and [illegible] made the imprudent forecast that Germany would be unified in 1960.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 August 1970)

■ ARMED FORCES

Difficulties stand in way of reduced service period

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt recently set up a commission to investigate how the structure of the armed forces can be improved so as to be fairer to all concerned. The commission must report by the end of this year.

Work will begin in September. Its specific purpose was already hinted at in the 1970 White Paper thought not firmly set out.

The aim is to find out what chance there is of shortening the service period to fifteen months. Then, it is widely believed, young men classified as partially fit for service will be able to join the army.

The Defence Minister will obviously be urged by his party to announce this measure as soon as possible. This promise should be very popular in the 1973 election.

Domestic considerations therefore seem to demand a shortening of the period of service. But foreign policy speaks against putting a plan like this into practice. The American presence must be maintained in the Federal Republic at an efficient strength.

But if this country's armed forces were to weaken the effectiveness of its own units, the United States would find it hard to convince its own people of the necessity for the present scale of American military commitment in Europe.

Militarily there is the belief that the services need a change in their structure of personnel before they are in a position to undertake, without harm, a change in the structure of the armed forces.

According to the plans contained in the White Paper the Bundeswehr needs to consist of sixty per cent professional soldiers and forty per cent conscripts in order to be healthy.

At present it is sick as it is composed of only 51 per cent professional soldiers and soldiers who have signed on for a period of time while conscripts make up the remaining 49 per cent.

There is still a shortage of people prepared to work in the armed forces as trainers and specialists.

Despite the new courses of treatment – a few have been introduced though most have only just been promised – it will be some time before the old malady can be cured.

Examining the personnel structure of the services from the available figures should show up defects even more clearly than the percentages.

Bundeswehr strength totals 452,000 men. Of the 222,000 conscripts no fewer than 34,500 are having to take over the functions of longer-term soldiers, 734 of them as non-commissioned officers.

Of the 230,000 men on longer-term engagements including 54,000 professional soldiers, over 50,000 have only signed on for the initial two years.

This group does not help to improve the situation in any way. Optimistic reports claim that fifteen per cent of them will sign on for a further term of service. Pessimists on the other hand say that no more than seven per cent will. Time will tell.

It would at any rate be a miracle if replacements could be found for the 14,000 to 15,000 longer-term soldiers who leave the Army every year.

This development, which can be forecast, should make it very hard for Minister Helmut Schmidt to propose reducing the present eighteen month conscription period to fifteen months.

The instructors, whose number is too small anyway, would find themselves with more work as the number of recruits that have to be trained every year would be twenty per cent higher than now.

It may be true in theory that the Bundeswehr would not need more instructors if it switched to calling up conscripts five times a year instead of four times as happens now.

In practice it would probably be seen that a shortening of the training period would require an increase of trainers if quality were not to suffer.

After a shortening of the basic service period it would not be practicable, and probably not possible, to entrust conscripts with functions that require a long period of training.

If the service period were reduced by three months the proportion of longer-term and professional soldiers in the Army would have to be well over sixty per cent.

If, contrary to all expectations, the Bundeswehr were to do justice to this demand – though nobody believes that it can be put into practice – conscripts would have less room than at present.

If the services are to improve their personnel structure and at the same time introduce more fairness into the system, they will never achieve their aim by reducing the basic period of service as its maximum strength is limited to 460,000 men for financial reasons.

Finding the common denominator would be very difficult. *Wolfram von Raven*

(DIE WELT, 15 August 1970)

New forms of address in the services

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has made a new ruling on the forms of address to be used in the armed services. In future both subordinates and superiors will adress each other with "Herr" followed by rank.

Previously only subordinates were required to adress their superiors with Herr.

This much-discussed new style of address will only apply when soldiers meet in the course of duty.

The usual address with description of function in commands and orders remains unaffected. That applies particularly to combat and training service.

If two soldiers of the same rank meet surnames may be used.

Address outside service life should be subject to the general social practice, the Minister has ruled.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 August 1970)

New plan for air force reserve

Frankfurter Rundschau

Unabhängige Tageszeitung

The plan to set up an air force reserve deserves careful attention as there are many things to be said in its favour.

First of all, there is the reduction of expenditure that reserve squadrons with small bodies of professional servicemen would bring.

Experiences of this in the United States Air Force Reserve have shown that only fifty per cent of the equipment normally used by the regular Air Force is necessary.

The force would not then lose the flying experience of those reserves who leave after ten years of service with a large number of flying hours.

At the same time a military problem would be solved. In the event of a conflict reserve pilots would be available who were not out of practice.

Rudolf Woller, the President of the Reservists' Association, has proposed recruiting former servicemen in the vicinity of large civil airports for the air force reserve. But it is very doubtful if enough would come forward.

If this problem is at all surmountable, it is necessary first of all for the Bundeswehr's political bosses to give more generous remuneration for short weekend practices and other material incentives.

With his plan Woller has given food for thought. Luftwaffe Commander Johannes Steinhoff is bound to be sympathetic.

Woller wishes to leave the military side with the task of carrying this out as the Reservists' Association is not a paramilitary organisation. This plain statement is welcome.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 August 1970)

A strange event took place in Mannheim recently. Some thirty young people, mainly students, forced their way into the Institute for Microbiology and Hygiene – a body belonging to the University of Heidelberg – and took possession of papers and files.

They told Dr Urbascheck, a lecturer there, and his secretary that they had to see the extent to which the Institute was involved in the manufacture of biological weapons.

The records taken were found the next day in the grounds of the Cancer Research Institute.

Meanwhile the students had come to the conclusion that Dr Urbascheck was involved in what they called war research. They induced the Heidelberg students' parliament to call upon the University rector to disassociate himself from studies of this type and ban this research completely.

Dr Urbascheck's work was commissioned by the Ministry of Defence via the Fraunhofer Society. He receives 70,000 Marks a year to finance this work.

One aim of his investigations is to gain more knowledge on ill health caused by [illegible]. The Institute described its work as basic research to fight cases of shock caused by accidents or burns.

Professor Wundt, the head of the Institute, said after the resolution passed by the Heidelberg students that anyone describing the research of the Institute as war research, while it actually served humanitarian purposes, was showing that he lacked all knowledge or was prejudiced.

A similar case has been reported from Munich. There the Max Planck Institute [illegible] against carrying out the research work.

Growing opposition may force arms research to go abroad

Commenting on these incidents and on various assertion that had come to the public's attention, the Defence Ministry stated that it was absolutely untrue that the armed forces were commissioning research centres to develop bacteriological and chemical weapons.

All research commissioned by the Defence Ministry was to find means of protection against B and C weapons, the statement continued. As this work served humanitarian interests it did not need to be kept secret.

It is well-known that the Federal Republic has gone further than any other country except Austria in outlawing B and C weapons.

In the Paris Treaties of 1954 it renounced the manufacture of these weapons. Since then the Federal Republic has been concerned only with finding protective methods against these weapons.

In almost all other countries B and C weapons are still being systematically developed as weapons of aggression. In the Soviet Union thirty per cent of all munitions are chemical weapons.

But that is rarely noted and the true situation is often obscured. A serious source in the Federal Republic stated, "Even the right to defend oneself against B and C weapons must be curtailed."

The events and statements announced from the universities relate to the hygiene and health side of arms research.

This discipline embraces a large number of spheres including planning research, geophysics, flight mechanics and marine research.

The Ministry commissions universities, individual researchers, industry, the Fraunhofer Society, the Research and Experimental Station for Air and Space Travel, the Astrophysical Society and other bodies with this work.

In 1970 some 160 million Marks was made available for arms research.

Events such as those in Mannheim, Heidelberg and Munich may now form a precedent. It is possible that other fields of research than chemical defence may get into difficulties.

The view could spread through universities and research societies that all arms research in the civilian sphere should be stopped.

That would mean that the armed forces would have to set up research establishments of their own. In the past the Bundeswehr has made a point not to have its own research stations and would like to keep it this way in future.

The Ministry of Defence would prefer to give research work to universities and industry as at present and has therefore watered down and secrecy regulations.

But if difficulties increase and, on the other hand, the setting up of the Bundeswehr's own research stations is not proposed, the possibility of commissioning arms research abroad would have to be considered. *Helmut Berndt*

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 9 August 1970)

Officer shortage

Vice-Admiral Jeschonnek, Commander of the Navy, recently announced that there is a shortage of 300 officers in the troop side of his service and 700 officers in the specialist military branches.

There was also a shortage of some 2,000 petty officers, he added.

The strength of the Navy should total 35,800 men made up of 4,420 officers, 13,460 petty officers and 17,920 crew.

Conscripts make up about 6,000 of this total. All serve as crew members.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 August 1970)



OPERA

Bayreuth pilgrims provide a 'professional' critical audience

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung

Theatres all over the country are taking their summer holidays at the moment. But a number of festivals is taking place and they ensure that the wheels of international theatrical work keep turning smoothly.

The theatre going public no longer has to suffer an unbearable close season and for performers – at least the crème de la crème – there are hardly any holidays.

Most of the press in this country is at the moment filled with pictures of open-air theatres and theatregoers who enjoy cultural pursuits while on summer holiday. It is not, generally speaking, such a superficial attitude to good theatre that brings the crowds to Bayreuth for the annual festival during July and August.

At Bayreuth most members of the audience are pilgrims. They have been before and they will come again. They have spent the previous weeks preparing themselves spiritually and emotionally for the event. Bayreuth is hard work for its audience.

The physical effort of sitting from four in the afternoon until an hour or so before midnight on the Festspielhaus tip-up seats should not be underestimated. Pilgrims to Bayreuth should make sure their summer holiday is long enough for them to take some time recovering from the rigours before the return to work.

Joking apart even Friedrich Nietzsche said that the most interesting part of the Bayreuth Festival is the audience. That is still true today. Karl Böhm, who is conducting *Tristan and Isolde* at Bayreuth at the age of 76, was filled with enthusiasm about the operagoers.

He is able to make the comparison between Bayreuth and Salzburg, since he attends both. This year he is presenting *Tristan* in Bayreuth and *Fidelio* and *The Marriage of Figaro* at Salzburg. His opinion of the audiences in the Wagnerian citadel – "incredible!"

He considers that the Bayreuth Festival cannot be compared with any other such event. He has come to the conclusion that, "in Salzburg the audience consists of tourists, whereas in Bayreuth it is a dedicated gathering of sophisticated opera-lovers, who know what's what and react accordingly . . ."

If it ever was Bayreuth no longer is a de rigueur gathering of the upper crust in the summer months.

They converge on the Bavarian town from all over the world, Wagner lovers, Wagner experts, critical to a man, and this is particularly true of those from abroad, with the British and French in the vanguard! They are keen to see that the Wagnerian tradition is carried on by the descendents of Richard Wagner.

Today's Bayreuth audience is well aware that the stage at the Festspielhaus is regarded as an artistic battlefield with the audience as mediators. They decide what is good and what is not in each new production, they are there to criticise the conductor, the singers and the orchestra either favourably or unfavourably.

The bravos are punctuated with boos. For instance the new production of the *Ring of the Nibelungen* was quite rightly in the crossfire of very heavy criticism.

The number of young people in the audience is remarkable. They surely cannot have come to Bayreuth on university grants alone. Many to them are artistically minded, critical and enthusiastic. They are studying productions of Wagner operas as part of the problem of putting on modern, musical drama and want to compare what they see at Bayreuth with productions of Wagner they have seen elsewhere.

One major factor in the presence of so many young people in the Bayreuth Festival audience is that the International Youth Festival is held in the town at the same time.

This gives young people the chance to meet well-known writers, attend seminars, watch opera rehearsals and attend a course on orchestral music given by Pierre Boulez, this year's *Parsifal* conductor.

It is encouraging to see at Bayreuth how young people are clamouring to learn and discuss what they have seen and heard at the Festival in their own groups of friends.

Bayreuth is not alone in providing an answer to the critical question whether we today can find any relevance in the Romance of Wagnerian works in our world which has changed so much since the great composer died in 1883.

Wagner operas are produced all over the world, inspired by the styles developed at Bayreuth and the public is only too keen to snap up the tickets.

Even some of the hard-core intellectuals who were anti-Wagner have been inspired by Bayreuth to rethink their ideas and give a little ground.

Some consider that the Bayreuth Festival lost much of its "attractive provocation" when Wieland Wagner died. Comparisons were made between earlier performances of the *Meistersinger von Nürnberg* and the *Ring* under Wieland Wagner and the later ones by Wolfgang Wagner, his brother.

But today passionate debates are still going on about the Bayreuth productions and the perpetuation of concepts for modernisation, and Richard Wagner seems further than ever from taking up an untouchable petrified pose in some museum, or mausoleum, of Classical music – and collecting dust!

Wieland Wagner has been proved right time and time again; he said that his grandfather's works still have a great deal to offer to the world of modern musical drama. They are far from being spent.

Wolfgang Wagner is bent on infusing new blood into his productions, both in the cast and the orchestra pit. He tries to choose conductors of the younger, up-and-coming generation, for example those at Bayreuth this year: Horst Stein, Silvio Varviso and Hans Wallat.

Wolfgang Wagner said at a press conference that he regards himself as the kingpin of Bayreuth and as such he knows that the future of the Festival as an artistic occasion hinges on its dramatic presentation. This is a problem that must be resolved if the Festival is to keep its up-to-date flavour.

After the death of his brother Wieland, Wolfgang Wagner knew he must preserve the status of the Bayreuth Festival. He is an outstanding organisation man and has the skill to achieve this aim.

He realises that as a director he has his limitations and that the discussions going on all over the world about the Bayreuth Festival are concerned with the day when a director at Bayreuth comes on the scene who happens to be named something other than Wagner.

Last year Wolfgang commissioned August Everding, the manager of the Munich *Kammerspiele*, and scenic designer Josef Svoboda for the production of *Der fliegende Holländer* (The Flying Dutchman). The cast was virtually the same as the year before and with the passionate conducting of Silvio Varviso the production maintained its high standards.

Senta is sung by Leonie Rysanek with great dramatic tension, the accursed sailor is sung by Donald McIntyre and Martti Talvela is an outstanding Daland. The whole production is full of movement and élan, fulfilling the intentions of the young Wagner in his Romantic opera.

Although this production of the *Flying Dutchman* was not quite such an all-round success as Everding's highly praised production of *Tristan and Isolde* in Vienna, at least the commissioning of a foreign director at Bayreuth for the first time was regarded as beneficial and may be the spur for further such commissions.

It is unfortunate that no more experiments in this directions are in the pipeline yet. No new productions at all are planned for next year's Bayreuth Festival. Georgio Strehler from Italy has had to put off accepting the offer to direct *Tannhäuser*.

The trouble is that all the great names have full engagement diaries months in advance.

If Strehler does put in an appearance at Bayreuth we will still have to wait and see whether he fits into this element. As a director he has many facets and made a big hit in Salzburg with his production of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*. But he has ventured into the realms of Wagner opera so Bayreuth would be unfa[miliar] territory for him.

Today, however, there is a clear ... experienced Wagnerian directors ... every call to a new, untried director ... way of being an experiement. In ... respect it seems a wise policy to ... young directors who have not become ... in their ways.

To take just one example, in ... German Democratic Republic Joachim Herz is considered to be a first-rate director of Wagner operas. He received a special accolade from ... connoisseurs who recently saw his ... Leipzig.

As far as next year's *Tristan and Isolde* is concerned August Everding looks a good choice since he proved in Vienna that he has the feel for this work.

Wolfgang Wagner has not yet given a clear indication about the commission of the great American conductor, Leonard Bernstein. It is possible that he ... be asked to conduct *Tristan and Isolde* ... Bayreuth, but it is not at all sure whether ... will be able to get away. This depends ... his other commitments.

As far as the new Bayreuth production of the *Ring of the Nibelungen* is concerned no one can help but make comparisons with the production at the Salzburg Festival last Easter conducted by Herbert von Karajan.

It is hard to imagine a greater contrast. Bayreuth has a great advantage in that it is able to put on the tetralogy within the space of a week, and what is more ... more than one occasion. Karajan has spent four years working on his production, but for technical reasons ... been unable to forge it into an artistic entity.

On the other hand, when compared to Wolfgang Wagner's incomplete and ... matic production, the Salzburg ... showed far more cohesion in the ... individual operas even though the Bayreuth production gained from Horst Stein's musical direction.

At Salzburg the Berlin Philharmonic did their bit "symphonically" and Karajan managed to achieve the sort of intimacy that we normally only experience at a concert of chamber music. Bayreuth just could not compete with this.

This year we bid a sad and fi... farewell to the French composer Pierre Boulez, who, for several years, has fi... filled his role as successor to the unfor... gotten, unforgettable Hans Knappertsbusch in conducting *Parsifal* with honour.

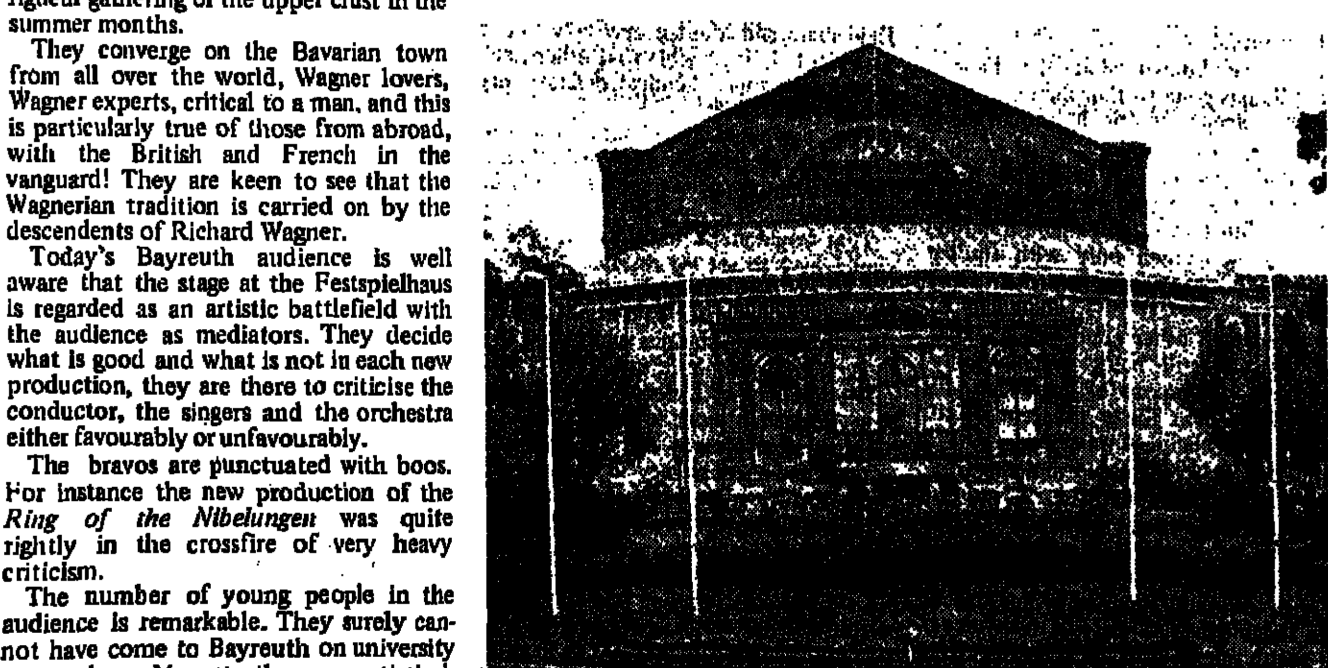
With Franz Crass as Gurnemanz, Thomas Stewart as Amfortas, Karl Ridderbusch as Titurel and James King ... Parsifal outstanding among the soloists and Gwyneth Jones failing to reach the high standards we expect at Bayreuth, Pierre Boulez gave a performance that delighted all, especially the French contingent in the audience.

The French seem to have adopted *Parsifal* as one of their own national Romantic operas. At the production in Bayreuth a careful listen to the audience picked up several snatches of French.

Parsifal has been the high-point of Bayreuth for the past twenty years ... with Yvonne Georgi's excellent choreography and Boulez' careful attention to the tempi this year was no exception.

The audience reaction was silent appreciation after the first act, enthusiastic applause after acts two and three. It was worth the trip to Bayreuth just to experience *Tristan* and *Parsifal*, but what will remain of this glory next year if this was the last time this production of *Tristan* is performed and there is ... conductor of the quality of Pierre Boulez to interpret *Parsifal*? *Erich Limmert*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 August 1970)



The Festspielhaus in Bayreuth (Photo: ...)

DRAMA

Shakespeare and Sartre at Wunsiedel

Open-air theatres do not find it easy to live up to the demands of the latest theatre styles. The oldest of these, the Luisenburg near the Franconian town of Wunsiedel, finds particular difficulty.

Its history in the strict sense of the word is not its greatest problem. Who can still remember that the mediaeval ruins were named after Luise, Queen of Prussia, because the territory of Ansbach-Bayreuth was once ruled from Berlin for a short time?

After the Battle of Jena in 1806 it was taken away from beaten Prussia and given to the new Kingdom of Bavaria.

Even the patriotic lay and courtly festivals that still took place there at the beginning of this century have not forged a tradition that bears heavily on the present.

Performances of the professional theatre have been seen on the Luisenburg since 1914. A programme of *Twelfth Night* dated August 1914 records that Herr Werner Krauss of the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, was already playing Malvolio.

The landscape at Wunsiedel looms larger than the forgotten history. Rugged cliffs tower upwards, rank with vegetation.

This has presented little difficulty since 1914. The plays selected for performance here have always been works, both Classical and Romantic, that fit into this scenery.

Shakespeare has been a frequent choice as have Schiller, Kleist and Grillparzer. Sophocles and Calderon have also been played.

The wooded heights also acted as a home for the Biedermayer drama of Raimund and Nestroy, transplanted into Franconia by Gustav von Manker, today the director of the Vienna Volkstheater.

Things did not start to change until about six years ago when the organisers of the Wunsiedel Festival suddenly became aware of their ambition to stage works from the modern theatre of ideas.

A start was made with Brecht's *Puntila*, produced by Schalla, and *Mother Courage*, produced by Christian Mettin who is now the director there.

This year – the eightieth anniversary of the Festival – Sartre was on the programme. The premiere was a sell-out but the performance, in spite of all ambitions, was not a complete success.

The purely external fact that *Lucifer and the Lord* is set in the world of the wars of the Reformation and the material of Goethe's *Götz von Berlichingen* seems to have fooled the organisers.

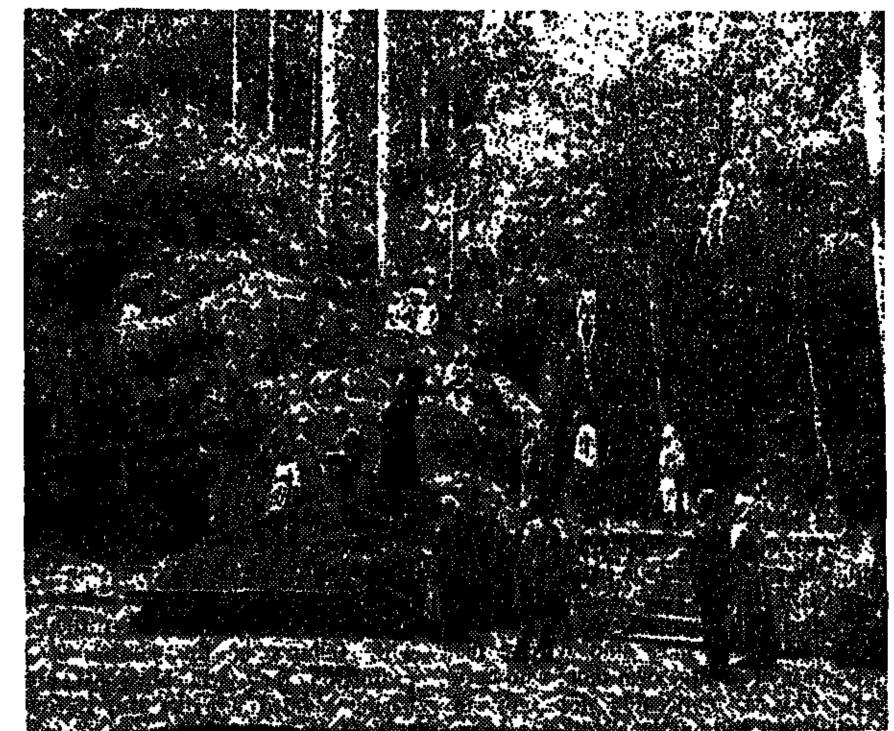
For Sartre historical colour is only a sketchy background. Costume and props are irrelevant, even intrusive, when they disturb the thought processes of his philosophical hero called Goetz.

Despite their historical derivation from the beginnings of modern ideologies in the sixteenth century, the problems are timeless, though expressed in modern-day terms or, to be more accurate, in the context of the fifties.

To us today it seems to be something that has long been known, the swansong of a European epoch that had ended long ago.

People were not totally aware of this at that time just after 1945. The producers of the old school turned Sartre's dramas into pompous theatre. Fehling's *The Flies* at the Hebbel Theater is a good example.

Sitting on the wooden seats of the Luisenburg under the roof of the auditorium constructed by Frei Otto for acoustic reasons as well as the comfort of the audience, we are confronted with a torrent of words and thunder and lightning.



A scene from 'Lucifer and the Lord' by Sartre at this year's Wunsiedel Festival (Photo: W. Junker)

It is only then that we realise how far we have moved away from all this, from the egocentric acrobatics of thought, from the exultant atheism that remains hopefully fixed to scholastic disputes, from the tyrannical contempt for historical determination that we judge today more modestly and with less illusions and, in short, from all that cockiness that Gottfried Keller once found in the works of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Perhaps it is bearable with the sparkling French lawyer's rhetoric or, in excerpts, as a dramatised radio dialogue. But here it was swallowed up by the hills and the night air.

Norbert Kappen used all his physical strength to play Goetz but was unable to show that this character was not meant to be a younger, slimmer brother of the old Herr von Berlichingen but a Bohemian intellectual out of a French coffee house.

Bruno Dallansky, a native of Vienna, managed his role, Priest Henry, better. He was able to express subtleties, the initial pangs of conscience, the tender idiot character in the middle of the play – his imaginary dialogue with the God be with us was comparable to Friend Harvey's conversations with the hare – and the despair of the absolutely religious person at the end.

Günter Strack too was credible in the role of the fanatic, Nasty.

Ingeborg Schumacher mastered the role of Katharina with technical virtousity. She was as convincing as Goetz's camp

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

prostitute as later in the despair that leads her to see Christ the saviour in her lover.

The audience could not fail to register what moral Werner Kraut, the conscientious though ponderous and phlegmatic producer, wished to draw from the play – practical, active and sensible solidarity is better than self-reflective experiments with the absolute.

But who today faces this temptation and who needs such an extensive lesson to convert him?

Twelfth Night and Nestroy's *Talisman* measured up to the tradition that has grown up at Wunsiedel over the years and that still remains astonishingly lively.

Mettin himself produced the Shakespeare play. *Twelfth Night* was given a slightly melancholic background, due to a great extent to Dieter Schönbach's bitter Late Renaissance music.

The coarse characters of the play did not let that worry them. They were glad of the space that the open-air stage offered them and played their roles with scarcely controlled exuberance. Sir Toby Belch was played by Walter Reichelt while Fritz Goblirsch took the part of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Hannes Riesenberger no longer made Malvolio an object of mockery. Instead he played him as a correct, inhibited man of duty who almost evoked pity when getting into trouble.

Other performers were only average though Werner Schulenberg's Sebastian caught the eye.

Johanna Matz was poor as Viola. She always looked attractive both dressed as a man and a woman – that cannot be denied. She knew how to move with charm and mastered the speech techniques of the trained actress.

But Viola cannot be played without thought or the ability to give expression to Shakespeare's logic of the heart.

Specially critical yardsticks should be employed for an open-air stage that depends on the audience understanding the words and where a large part of the public will be hearing a play of this type for the first time.

Nestroy's *Talisman* as produced by the young Göttingen producer Martin Ankermann continued the Viennese tradition.

It is not a play that is set in a wood or in the wilds but Hans Joachim Weygold's scenery gained a charming excitement from the necessity of having to place Biedermeyer interiors in the rocky setting.

For instance, we wondered quite innocently how the athletic Titus Feuerfuchs was able to rush out from Frau von Cypressenburg's surrealistically suggested salon into the wood and return stage left a few minutes later greeted by enthusiastic applause.

Herbert Kucera made Titus Feuerfuchs the hero of this year's Wunsiedel Festival. With all his brilliance he remained an earthy Viennese plebian and a caustic, aggressive interpreter of Nestroy's beliefs.

Adolf Müller's original music was only adapted by Rudolf Spira. It was not modernised.

At Titus' side stood redhead Salome Pockerl, played by Ulli Philipp as a serious person and not as a gay girl. Her surprised silences were as intensive as her grief.

Peter Neubauer was Plutzerkern, the delightfully artful hand. His silences and gestures were almost funnier than his words.

Nestroy's room fitted into the woods at Wunsiedel better than Sartre's philosophical seminar. *Friedrich Weigend*

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 5 August 1970)

Happenings and fluxus documentary exhibition in Cologne

Happenings and fluxus are two art genres that have dominated the North American and European art scene for the past fifteen years or so.

They are now the subject of an extensive documentary exhibition that is being organised by the Cologne Art Society from 4 November 1970 to 6 January 1971.

Harald Szeemann, the former director of Berne Art Gallery has been engaged to plan and organise the exhibition.

He will work in close cooperation with the Cologne painter Wolf Vostell and Herr Sohm, a collector from Württemberg.

Herr Sohm is putting his happenings archives at their disposal. It is probably one of the biggest in existence.

He is also working on the catalogue whose 320 pages will be the first large illustrated history of the movement.

The exhibition will take place in the lower rooms of the Cologne Art Gallery as well as at the Art Society.

While the documents in the Art Society record the historical facts, the Art Gallery will show various aspects of happenings and fluxus.

Twenty internationally well-known artists specialising in happenings and fluxus have agreed to come to the Happening Festival that is being held in connection with the exhibition.

They include Beuys, Brecht, Dine, Filliou, Higgins, Kaprow, Maciunas, Mühl, Oldenburg, Paik, Vostell and Vautier.

After two months at Cologne the exhibition will go on to the Württemberg Art Society and the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

(Frankfruter Rundschau, 5 August 1970)

Plans for Deutsche Oper ballet ensemble

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

During the Berlin Festival the ballet ensemble of the Deutsche Oper will perform Tchaikovsky's *Serenade* by Georges Balanchine and the premiere of *The Scarecrow*.

Günter Grass has written the narrative for this work, Aribert Reimann the music and Marcel Luipart is the choreographer.

The ballet week will take place between 21 and 28 November. It begins with Hindemith's ballet, *The Four Temperaments*, produced by Brigitte Thom of Hamburg.

The young choreographer Felix Blaska will present one of his new works.

The Deutsche Oper ballet ensemble has received invitations to perform in the United States, South America, Australia and Japan.

Two new American maitres de ballet have been engaged for the 1970-71 season.

Charles Dickson will be mainly responsible for the Classical repertory and Richard Wagner will deal with modern ballet.

Balanchine will be in Berlin again this autumn to take charge of the final rehearsals of his *Serenade*.

Falso Kapuste and Karin Jahnke are leaving the ballet ensemble. New arrivals are Robert Blankshine from New York, Peter Marcus from Hamburg, Heidrun Schwaarz from Frankfurt on the Main and Nils Kehlet from Copenhagen.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 1970)



■ EDUCATION

Survey examines advantages for businessmen of having a university education



On 11 and 25 July we (the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung) published the results of a survey conducted at fifty concerns on a broad regional and economic basis.

We asked what industrial concerns could offer the school-leaver. Behind this was the decisive question of whether school-leavers should be advised not to go on to study but enter a profession right away.

A: The result of the survey was almost unanimous on one point — the school-leaver's main chances are not in the technological sphere.

In this field the ambitious school-leaver with the urge to get on would soon come up against qualified engineers, chemists and scientists.

The school-leaver's field is commerce in the broadest sense of the term. As there is direct competition between those who have gone on to study and those who have not in all levels of the hierarchy, we shall limit ourselves to discussing this sphere.

Both categories have equal opportunities. There only remains the question of whether it is better to have studied or not.

B: What is there to be said in support of first studying and then entering commerce?

1. Study gives a person a general education. Those who have been to high school and no farther are at a disadvantage.

But we have already come to a standstill. A correctly organised course of study is indisputably excellent training for the mind and intellect, even today. It is certainly not a general education any longer.

The times are past when a student could attend lectures in all faculties and still pass examinations in his own subject well. The various subjects have become too broad for this.

2. Those who have studied have the advantage of prestige over those who have not. This is noticeable not only in professional life but in all other spheres right down to the choice of marital partner. Class consciousness is unfortunately still very prevalent.

A completed course of study no longer gives a person exclusivity. There are too many students now for that to happen.

But this inflation leads a person to the conclusion that if so many people study today, he too must study. It is like a car. Owning a car no longer has much prestige value. But having no car when everyone else has one can be detrimental to a person's social status.

3. People who have studied belong from the outset to a group ordained for the tasks of leadership. Study is, to a certain extent, a sort of guaranteed income.

4. Even the commercial world is becoming more academic. Qualified men are better prepared for many problems of book-keeping and accountancy. Their study makes it easier for them to grasp legal issues that play a large role in economic life as every commercial transaction is, at the same time a legal transaction.

A study of law as a subsidiary subject to economics or as a major subject can also enrich a person's knowledge and powers of thought. A person who had not studied would find it hard to achieve the same standard.

5. People who do not study in spite of having the chance run the risk of being sorry in later life. Whenever they meet with failures in the course of their profession they will blame it on not having studied whether this is the real reason or not. This sort of attitude regretting earlier decisions can easily lead to complexes.

C: What is there to be said against studying and then entering commerce?

1. Many school-leavers study commercial subjects because there is a limit on admissions to the subjects they really want to study, science or technology for instance. A study of convenience is always an unpleasant affair and comparable to a shotgun marriage.

2. About a third of those who study do not reach the end of their course successfully. We know from our own experience that these "failures" often have a chip about this and not even the greatest, almost loving, efforts of other members of the profession who had more luck in examinations can free them from this.

3. Students of the most popular subjects such as law, economics, sociology and psychology must reckon with belonging in future to an academic proletariat. They may find that they are unable to find a job appropriate to their talents. At the same time financial prospects are never very good when there are too many applicants.

4. University students do not enter practice until too late in life. Their youthful thirst for knowledge has often been quenched by the time they take their examinations.

Young economists aged about 28 who have just been awarded their doctorates often have the understandable feeling of having accomplished everything.

In reality work in all its concrete detail is only just beginning. Those who have studied must now pick up everything that trainees have learnt years ago, when they were more receptive both as regards age and position. This is a break in development.

Graduates often have no wish to learn all the unavoidable details from the very basis. From their lofty position these details seem to be laughable trifles that only subordinates need commit to memory.

They then never grow aware of the true nature of their profession. They are not badly paid by a long chalk but old hands at the trade smile wrily and say that they have no idea.

Starting too late also has its draw[backs] in private life. The man has usually married a long time and has children; he is really only starting from beginning again.

The fact that he is always a learn[er] right up to the age when school-le[avers] have long had responsibility in impor[tant] areas — is a problem especially in acceleration of the maturing process youth.

5. Study can actually block the individual enterprise. The only thi[ng] of people get from study is the p[...] of intellectuals and a sense of [...] thought.

But when it comes to making c[...] decisions graduates just do not k[now] where to begin. The contractor has [...] not to be objective. When he wishes [to] achieve something, he must use all [the] means at his disposal or else he will fail.

Many experts with practical experi[ence] are harder and more stubborn in [this] respect and have a greater capacity [to] stick at a thing. This is just as import[ant] in economic life as a trained intel[lect]. Perhaps it is even more important.

D: What should the *firms do?* commerce wants school-leavers in grea[ter] proportions than is now the case it m[ust] offer them better chances of devel[op]ment.

A wider range of careers for scho[ol-]leavers with advanced level qualificati[ons] or particularly good ordinary level ex[a]mination passes is urgently required. [We] hope that firms now energetically ste[p in] to provide this. *Jürgen E[...]*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei[tung] für Deutschland, 5 August 1970)



Police in Hamburg to warn pupils of drugs

Frankfurter Rundschau

Hamburg will be the first Federal [state] to appoint special teachers to e[m]phasise to pupils the dangers involved [in] taking drugs when schools re-open aft[er] the summer holidays.

A police spokesman said that the teachers — 75 in number — would b[e] specially trained police officials who ha[ve] already been used as teachers in regu[lar] road safety lessons over the past f[ew] years.

The 75 police officials are curre[ntly] being trained for their new sphere [of] responsibility.

They plan to show pupils of the up[per] grades what drugs look like and demo[n]strate their effect on addicts by means [of] films and photographs.

Authorities in Hamburg hope that e[...] will contribute to the deterrent effect [and] curb the ever-increasing consumption [of] drugs among young people.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 July 1970)

Interest in engineering declines

A study commissioned by this country's Association of Electro-technicians reveals that the 4,500 electrical engineers needed every year, including 1,500 graduates, cannot at present be covered by the 4,200 people leaving university and engineering school.

In other branches the ratio was even worse.

Representative surveys among school-leavers on what they wanted to study threaten a further decrease of enginee[ring] students in coming years.

The sharpest drop will be fel[t in] metallurgy and mechanical engineering. Electrical engineering will not feel th[e] pinch so much.

The number of engineering gradu[ates] will not increase until 1975 at [the] earliest.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 August 1970)

■ SCIENCE

Fat people are not so contented as commonly believed

Fat people are happy, good-natured, contented with themselves and the world, charming and balanced. Nothing bothers them and any group including corpulent people is gay and lively.

This is the general belief that reduces the serious medical and psychological problems of obesity to harmlessness.

The truth is different. Only a small percentage of fat people conforms to the popular picture. The overwhelming majority is discontent and has inhibitions and inferiority complexes that can be expressed in various ways.

Many fat people only pretend to be happy to play down their feeling of insecurity. That is one of the conclusions arrived at in an investigation conducted by two psychologists from Ulm University, Dr S. Weidlich and G. Hedderich, on the inner life of the obese.

First of all they induced 43 overweight people aged between eighteen and 48, all being treated by dietary means, to tell a story beginning with the words "A corpulent man . . ."

These people were then faced with four male and female dummies of varying body size and were asked to assign to each their supposed profession and hobby.

In the third part of the test they had to look at the same signature in five different sizes and decide which one looked best. They were also asked what they thought were the writer's personal characteristics.

Finally they had to assign themselves a place on a five-section scale with respect to professional success and tell the investigators what general importance they attached to what people around them thought.

There is little sense in describing in detail the evaluation of the findings. Before turning to the investigators' conclusions one point is very important. The high degree in the conformity of opinions and views among the patients is especially significant as they were not given a selection of prepared answers to choose from.

They were allowed free expression. Everything they said was spontaneous.

The results showed that overweight people feel insecure but do not wish to acknowledge this. In this way they attain apparent stability, the basis of which is their own positive estimation of themselves.

But the least emotional strain can cause doubts and then what other people think is important.

Fat people, reputed to have so many friendly qualities, then believe that they are not being accepted and perhaps even being treated with contempt.

As this feeling is closely linked with the belief that they themselves are responsible for their obesity they think that the only solution to all their problems is a slimming course.

As fat people tend to see their situation in this way it is relatively easy for them to vent at least part of their displeasure in an attack on their fellow.

They consider their fellowmen as unjust and superficial in their judgement when they make body size a criterion of sympathy or antipathy.

Weidlich and Hedderich assume that a central problem for the obese is the continual discrepancy between their ideal view of their own person and their real ability.

This is doubtlessly a very important point of view. Excess weight means that most types of sport like skiing, riding, tennis and even dancing are not pursued after the initial attempt because other people are amused at the sight.

Fat people thus become unfashionable outsiders, their restricted agility and mobility in contact with those around them causes all sorts of difficulties.

They are also troubled by thoughts of a shorter life expectancy that contribute to the common feeling that overweight people have a tougher time of it.

Only one patient assumed that obesity could be an illness. Most considered their condition as an unpleasant, though not genuine complaint.

The investigation revealed the typical reactions of fat people to their environment. They either withdraw and avoid all social intercourse as much as possible or compensate for their insecurity by adopting for reasons of show an aggressive, irritated pattern of behaviour.

On the other hand they try to be particularly pleasant and are grateful for every favourable response from their environment as they then feel that their existence is justified.

Those who are indisputably contented ("Better fat than frustrated"), those who know no problems and don't care two hoots for what other people think are in the minority.

The two researchers did make one important reservation as to the general value of their results.

The findings could only apply to this one group of patients on a dietary course. Other investigations will have to show whether the results are true for all fat people. *Heinrich Apert*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 August 1970)

Calf kept alive with artificial heart

Experiments with artificial hearts being carried out by the Berlin heart specialist Professor Emil Bücherl have entered a new stage.

Professor Bücherl has confirmed that he and his team in the West End Clinic recently gave a calf an artificial heart for the first time.

The animal lived for five and a half hours with the plastic heart that had been developed in Berlin.

Bücherl described his experiments with large animals as particularly important as conditions are similar to those of the human body

The Berlin heart specialist became famous in July 1969 after performing a heart transplant on a 46-year-old patient. The man died nine hours later because of coagulatory difficulties that could not be treated.

Since then Professor Bücherl, unlike his Cape Town colleague Christian Barnard, has devoted particular attention to artificial hearts.

The research group under Bücherl plans to have a two-chamber artificial heart at such an advanced stage of development by 30 June 1973 that it will be able to take over at least temporarily the function of the heart in patients who have had heart attacks.

Professor Bücherl estimates that the costs of its development will total fourteen million Marks.

Three large firms have been working in close cooperation with the team of specialists for the past year. These are Siemens, AEG-Telefunken and Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm.

Findinding the project is the only trouble at present. Professor Bücherl and his team hope that Bonn will help.

(Telegraf, 12 August 1970)

Düsseldorf to stage marine exhibition

As the sea is the source of food and raw materials for some thirty thousand million people it would be reassuring if there was an adequately defined set of rules for its exploitation.

Countries dependent on the sea are still far from being determined to make the exploitation of the oceans part of a programme of international cooperation, in spite of a number of multilateral agreements.

In the mid-term government programme an annual sum of some 100 million Marks is set aside for maritime research and technology in this country. This will lead to the development of better systems of exploiting the sea.

At a press conference organised by the Düsseldorf Trade Fairs Organisation it was announced that Düsseldorf would be the venue of Interocean, the first congress of this type in the world, to be held between 10 and 15 November this year.

Sixty scientists of international standing from this country and abroad will deal with the problems involved in the economic use of the sea bed.

The congress will also create the basis for cooperation within a Transatlantic alliance.

Industry here is trying to match the interest in oceanology in this country by exhibiting more. Fifty-four firms will be present and they will show their latest developments in the field of maritime technology, ranging from fishing boats to complete harbour installations.

Over one thousand interested parties have promised to attend.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 July 1970)

Autogenic training replaces drugs

Dr Gerhard Grünholz is a doctor of general medicine and psychotherapy. He lives in the Benrath area of Düsseldorf and indulges his love of the arts by acting as patron and organiser.

His latest exhibition represents an important experiment in his own field. For the first time Dr Grünholz is showing examples of psychedelic art that is not a result of the artist taking LSD or similar drugs.

The exhibition proves that autogenic training can lead to the same results in the field of art, both in form and content, as the taking of LSD.

Dr Grünholz invited a number of creative artists and laymen to a course of autogenic training. This selfhypnotic process resulted in a number of paintings and musical works.

A medical congress recently established that LSD caused physical and mental changes and could not therefore be recommended.

Economic experts in the Western world trod more carefully. Through specialist periodicals they informed international management about autogenic training, especially as this gives a certain control over behaviour. Autogenic training can make a man happy or unhappy or just plain lazy

Statements from guinea pigs show that their state of happiness was their first consideration. The ambitious, gaily coloured paintings and the expressive music can only be viewed as signposts. Artistic merit and importance is only of secondary significance.

Klaus U. Reinke

(Handelsblatt, 16 July 1970)

Pigs thrived as domestic animals in prehistoric era

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung

Domestic animals can be smaller or larger than the same type of wild animal — it all depends on what you give them to eat.

When an animal is first kept as a pet, the imprisonment usually inhibits growth. This is confirmed by study on bones of domestic animals kept during prehistoric or ancient times.

Animals were either taken to a region where their normal food did not grow or else kept in a pen and forbidden access to the food that they could have selected instinctively.

They were then forced to eat what they were given by their human captors.

Today household pets are offered a whole range of super-foods. But usually this does not contain the most important substances.

For growth the amount of food is not so important as its protein content. During ancient and prehistoric times animals in Central and Northern Europe received mainly straw in winter and little protein.

Growth and milk production was therefore inhibited, Professor Walter Koch of Munich states in a research report of this country's Research Community entitled *Archaeology and Biology*.

Animals that reach most of their full growth within one vegetational period — sheep, goats and pigs — were at an advantage.

Stunted growth was the inevitable result in cattle and horses where growth to maturity requires several years.

Animals belonging to arable farmers in our area grazed throughout the summer in the forest clearings where the farmers usually lived. Nutrition was good and varied during the short summer season.

Straw was usually the only means of nutrition during the long winter and animals often went hungry during the second half of the season.

Sheep and goats could thrive off food of this type but only the small and medium-sized breeds of cattle were able to maintain themselves.

Horses introduced to these climes quickly atrophied as they could not find suitable food in the woods. The Polish Koniks and the Huzelen horses are the vestiges of such atrophied types. There never was a European wild horse.

The most important domestic animal for arable farmers in Europe was the pig. They were able to take over wild pigs as domestic animals without any bother while other animals came from the south.

Pigs found ideal nutrition in the oak and beech woods. During the summer they ate leaves; mushrooms and roots, in autumn and early winter acorns and beech-nuts. Large fat pigs were the only successes in ancient breeding methods.

Hay has a sufficiently high protein content. Professor Walter Koch believes that it was inhabitants of the Alps who first realised that they must conserve grass as the Alpine winter is long and straw cannot be obtained.

Then as now the North Sea coast provided good conditions for cattle-breeding. There was vegetation almost throughout the year, there was hardly any snow and nutrition was rich.

Even so stunted forms have been found during excavations. Perhaps this can be explained by the fact that the independent Germanic tribes, unlike the Romans, did not have scythes. Sickles alone were not enouth to gather all the hay needed for the winter. *Walter Nippert*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 August 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Bundesbank's economic 'braking measures' too lax

It would appear to be a forlorn hope that the economic boom all over Europe will subside in the second half of this year, according to the European Economic Community Commission in its latest quarterly report.

This is despite the fact that in all major industrial nations in Europe the ministries responsible for the economy and central banks have applied the economic brakes quite hard.

This is particularly so in this country. It is the first time we have ever had a Bank Rate of seven and a half (now down to seven) per cent and a Lombard rate of nine per cent.

Minimum reserves have been increased, the rediscount quota has been cut back and as a means of combatting imported inflation the Mark was revalued.

In addition to this there have been the recent tax measures. Public money has been frozen in a reserve fund designed to redress the economic equilibrium, the three per cent supplementary levy on income tax has not been lifted, there has been a temporary suspension on reliefs on capital investment (degressive depreciation) and the introduction of a temporary tax surcharge of ten per cent.

This escalation shows how serious the situation is this time. Our economy has got completely out of hand and the job of bringing it back to a reasonable, manageable pace is a long and arduous grind. The Bundesbank first began to apply the brakes last April.

A similar situation obtains in other countries. The reason is the same for most countries – when the first steps were taken to dampen down the overheated economy there was too much hesitation and caution and when it became obvious that the brakes would have to be applied harder those responsible waited too long before applying them.

All major industrial nations have been hit by inflation for the past two years. This precludes the usual saving factor where one country is able to help another out of the wood with, for instance, cheaper imports. In the past an economic high in one country has usually coincided with a recession in another – this time we all have just the cold comfort of knowing that other countries are struggling against the same odds.

But it is not these factors alone that are making it so tough to control the runaway economy this time. It has been common knowledge for long enough now that credit restrictions take time to work.

Their full effect is not felt for some time after they are introduced since most of the central bank's weapons have an indirect effect on economic events – they cannot strike straight to the heart of the opinion that "the delay in effect of such measures usually takes around six months."

It seems, however, that each time we have economic overheating it takes longer than the previous time to cool it off. No one has yet been able to come out with an explanation of this or even proof that it is true.

But there seem to be several factors indicating that finance houses and industry are managing on each occasion to find new sources of ready capital which help them to by-pass the Bundesbank credit restrictions for a longer period of time.

One such oasis in the desert, which cannot be clamped down on, is the Eurodollar Market (the market for dollars held at European banks). Last year credit to the tune of 45 thousand million dollars came from Eurodollars. The Bundesbank can make it more difficult for finance houses to tap this source by imposing on foreign contracts the highest permissible required minimum reserve ratio, as is happening in the Federal Republic at the moment.

But giant concerns can still tap the Eurodollar market either for their own liquid cash requirements or in order to pass on the Eurodollars to banks which work in close cooperation with them. In May 1970 alone 850 million Marks came from this source.

Credit restrictions cannot prevent banks in this country from having their credit, held in foreign banks, transferred to them to stock up with capital that can be offered as loans. Another way the banks can obtain a stock of foreign capital is by selling their assets for a limited specified period to foreigners, which is known as *Pensionsgeschäfte.*

Of course in a period of credit restriction finance houses take advantage of all possibilities of obtaining covering credit from the bank of issue.

Above all they hand in as many bills of exchange as possible for rediscount depending on what is allowed by bank of issue quotas. As a result in the period October 1969 to May 1970 the Bundesbank's stock of domestic bills of exchange increased from seven thousand million to 16.7 thousand million Marks.

This widespread need for recourse to Central Bank assistance was brought about mainly by the flow of liquid cash abroad following revaluation of the Mark.

There are other ways for banks to gain extra cash from the Bundesbank during a period of credit squeeze, such as the resale of open market papers (bills and securities issued by the Bundesbank for the purposes of open market policy) back to the Bundesbank.

Then there are Lombard transactions, that is to say temporary pledging of security documents to the Central Bank system. As part of its credit restriction policy the Bundesbank has made access to sources such as these more and more difficult. But all the steps they take require a certain amount of time to take effect. As a result finance houses have a period of grace before they are hit by the full force of the credit squeeze. This is the only explanation for the fact that in the first quarter of 1970 the volume of credit was expanded to the tune of twenty thousand million Marks.

Another important source of finance at a time when cash is hard to come by is the *Kapitalsammelstelle* or investment institute which includes building societies and national and private insurance companies. Between March 1969 and March 1970 private insurance companies alone increased their loans by 5.5 thousand million Marks.

In boom periods these institutes receive from their members higher contributions, either voluntarily or compulsorily. Pay-outs are not generally so high during a boom.

Kapitalsammelstellen are not subject to a required minimum reserve level since, unlike banks, they are not involved in creation of money. Their function is solely to loan out monies that have been invested with them. In this they closely resemble savings banks, since they put savings at the disposal of industry and other branches of the economy for the purpose of investments.

This dealing in money can detract from the braking effect of the Bundesbank's measures. It was for this reason that the Bundesbank called for one thousand million Marks, destined for social security purposes, to be frozen in its vaults – the government refused.

Companies needing capital always have a few cards up their sleeve. Apart from obtaining credit from abroad they can make added use of credit from suppliers and customers as well as trading exchange.

Psychological attitudes are vital when judging the economic "braking distance". The economic waggon takes far longer to come to a halt when the government states that it is not really concerned with remedying over-employment, full production and all the other boom symptoms.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 August 1970)

Government should have left well alone

The most hectic period of economic boom in the postwar history of this country is now showing signs of slackening off. Latest figures for new contracts placed with industries in this country must prove to even the sceptics that the economic apex has been passed.

Laying aside the effects of alterations to prices, June figures show that in fact there was a slight decrease in the number of outstanding orders.

The Economic Affairs Ministry has called on all its intellectual resources to try to sell us on the effectiveness of its so-called economic dampening-down programme in the light of this situation.

Anyone who is hoping for a noticeable decrease in the present level of demand for capital investment goods which is particularly high, basing his hopes on the effects of temporary suspension of degressive depreciation (reliefs on investment expenditure) is probably being highly unrealistic.

The levelling out process is already under way and it is too much to hope that suspension of degressive depreciation will be responsible for more stable trends.

In mid 1970 there was a stagnation in the rate of economic growth, which shows a fair degree of levelling off even in comparison with the previous months, with a three-month average for the placement of orders.

Any increase in incoming orders is being brought about mainly by domestic demand. The pressure on the export market has been relieved.

Even developments in the financial sphere fail to provide an alibi for the government's short-term, highly ineffectual attempt to control the boom with classic economic measures, which it considers de rigueur and which are moreover far too late.

The flow of monies from abroad throws a veil on the fact that credit is in a vice-like grip. If this flow is stemmed the situation could become serious. For capital accumulation as a whole is still too limited for short-term borrowed money to be consolidated into long-term capital.

Only when the inflationary craze has been overcome will the government's fiscal measures that have encouraged people to withdraw their savings and spend be checked.

As soon as savings have been spent the government is ready to step in and boost flagging demand, which would hit grossly expanded industrial concerns that have invested in new plant during the boom, with widerspread government spending. This would prevent the otherwise inevitable recession.

Inflation holds sway. The best thing the government could have done was – nothing!

(CHRIST UND WELT, 7 August 1970)

New quota procedures for East Bloc imports

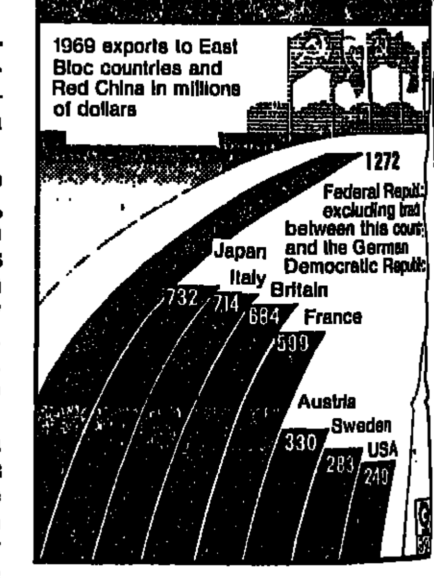
Trade restrictions between this country and East Bloc nations, particularly Poland, are to be eased with the publication of a new import quotas procedure.

Reliable sources contradict East Bloc governments by explaining that one of the main reasons why this country imports so few commodities from communist countries is their inability to deliver goods speedily and satisfactorily.

This is a far more decisive reason than any Federal Republic government policy and helps to explain why the increase in our imports from East Bloc countries has up until recently been very slow.

In many cases commodities produced by East Bloc nations are unsatisfactory for Federal Republic markets, either from the point of view of quality or because the price is not competitive.

Products which do interest us, be they consumer items or capital investment goods, tend to be held up by Comecon regulations. Special offers and quality



products have, according to importers in this country been imported quickly, reliably and without any disastrous delays for some time now.

The East Bloc can be well satisfied with the way its products are selling all over the world. We will be importing about 5,000 million Marks-worth of items from the communist East this year. Statistics show that our imports from these countries have increased faster in the past three years than our exports to them, which have risen from 5,500 million Marks to an estimated 5,800 million.

Czechoslovakia, the most highly industrialised of eastern European communist ruled countries can claim the greatest increase in its exports to this country which are 49 per cent up this year, as compared with 1968/69.

For the same period Hungary can claim a 29 per cent increase, while the Soviet Union, Poland and Rumania exported around eleven per cent more to the Federal Republic.

Liberalisation of import declaration procedures for goods from East Bloc countries should facilitate their trade with us.

However Bonn will presumably wish to maintain certain reservations with regard to trade with Eastern Europe and the proposed new Import Quota Procedure will at first only affect statistical claims.

The fixing of quotas will only apply to certain sections of our import dealings with the Bloc.

If these imports are found to be disrupting domestic trading the Economic Affairs Ministry will bring in a prices watchdog and a legislative board for appeals.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 31 July 1970)

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A practical plan for capital accumulation

SONNTAGSBLATT

At the moment the favourite brainchild of economists and politicians is capital wealth accumulation for workers. The government and Opposition are out to make today's hand-to-mouth employee into tomorrow's mini-Capitalist, which is a praiseworthy idea.

Unions and employers, too, have discovered that helping employees build up a healthy bank balance can give them a new interest in life! Negotiations for wage tariffs are permeated with schemes that will assist the ordinary wage-earner to put something aside for a rainy day.

All those whose job it is to bring about a fair balance of the country's wealth consider that something must be done to redress the balance of the haves and have-nots.

Without doubt industrialists have reaped all the advantages of postwar economic policies in this country. They were able to accumulate wealth and consolidate it with investments, whereas the worker who has faithfully saved a few Marks per week has found that his savings have been eroded by depreciation.

According to the Federal Statistics Office most households in the Federal Republic have some form of savings. In 88 per cent of homes one member of the family at least has a savings book. One person in two is covered by life or property insurance, 38 per cent of people here are house and property owners, 21 per cent are investing in a building society and 18 per cent have stocks, shares and bonds.

Surely this is the acorn from which the mighty national capitalism, which everyone from politicians and bankers to trade union leaders wants, will grow.

In the first six months of 1970 steps were taken that will lead to a build up of capital wealth for seven million employees. The former 312-Marks legislation, which gave tax reliefs on the first 312 Marks income, provided this was invested, was amended to become the 624-Mark Law. There are still doubts, however, that this will really enable workers to put aside more money.

In 1969 only about five million of the twenty-two million working men and women in the Federal Republic took advantage of the 312-Mark legislation.

It is an inescapable fact that measures at present in force are insufficient to help workers redress the balance of wealth. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer and none of the measures at present in effect can even halt this trend, let alone correct it.

Only a noticeable share of company profits for workers can in the long run lead to a genuine accumulation of capital wealth. This would lead to the desirable end product of a society where everybody held shares at least in the company for which he worked.

While the government parties procrastinate in their efforts to find the right scheme to promote capital wealth accumulation the CDU/CSU opposition has laid concrete plans on the negotiating table.

Elmar Pieroth, whose business is wine, and who is the Christian Democrats' expert on capital accumulation methods has put forward his own idea for achieving this aim.

The young CDU deputy who only entered the Bundestag last year has made it his hobby to conceive a plan for the just sharing of capital wealth. While other notable economists have plans on paper, 35 year-old Pieroth's scheme has been in operation for three years. His plan is virtually a patented method.

This is how it works – fifty per cent of the yearly profits of the vineyards *Ferd. Pieroth GmbH* are channelled back to the firm's 600 employees. The capital is divided up among the workers according to their annual income. this money remains in the firm for five years as a loan. The interest rate is generally speaking Bank Rate plus three per cent, but at the moment, with Bank Rate being so extraordinarily high the loan is repaid at an interest rate of "only" eight per cent.

After being in the scheme for five years each employee of Pieroth will have about 10,000 Marks invested in the company. Those who wish will be able to withdraw this money after five years.

This is of course not what Elmar Pieroth wants. To counteract the rush to withdraw which might come after five years he then offers to convert it to actual shares in the firm.

At this stage the employee would receive not only his own share of the profits, but a share of the directors' fifty per cent of the annual profit.

This practical scheme from the enterprising young CDU deputy marks him as a champion of the cause of accumulation of capital wealth for the employee.

Pieroth and his colleagues in the Christian Democratic Union, under the auspices of Professor Burgbacher, have sketched out a plan which they call *Vermögen für alle* (capital wealth for everyone).

If their plan comes into operation legislation will be passed forcing employers to pay each employee 240 Marks per annum on top of his normal wages. In addition to this each worker would receive a tax-free additional allowance from the State of thirty per cent of this sum, that is to say 72 Marks.

The total, 312 Marks, would be invested in stocks giving the employee a direct interest in increasing his company's productivity and profitability.

Elmar Pieroth suggests that the scheme should be run by a specially appointed Federal Institute for Accumulation of Capital Wealth. The job of this Institute would simply be to act as a clearing-house with no direct interests of its own.

It would receive the legal contributions from employers and ensure that these were passed through the pipeline into banking establishments as quickly as possible.

Pieroth's suggestion is an improvement on the "National Capital Accumulation Fund" idea. This would be at the disposal of the government or trade unions alone.

Workers would receive from the Federal Institute for Accumulation of Capital Wealth a transfer cheque which they could take to banks, savings banks and other finance houses and exchange for stocks and shares.

Elmar Pieroth

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

Elmar Pieroth's long-term aim is to build up popular capitalism as a bastion against the capitalism of the State and monopolies. He and his colleague Hans Katzer are agreed that legislation is necessary soon or a revolution could ensue.

Friedrich West

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 9 August 1970)

House rent according to income

Plans are under way in Munich to build a housing estate in the north of the city where rents will be gauged *on tenant's incomes* and will be adjusted up or down to match these incomes whenever the tenant receives a rise or has to take a salary cut.

Munich is following the example of some Danish and Swiss towns, which have already tried this system of gauging fair rents. It would be aimed at people who have no claim to a *Sozialwohnung* (State-subsidised accommodation), but are not rich enough to be able to afford a house on the open market.

The estate will probably be financed by compensation Munich is to receive from Bonn for the after-effects of the Olympic Games in 1972.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 July 1970)

Legal wrangle over rights and wrongs of employment agencies

A decision recently taken by the Federal Social Welfare Court in Kassel places strict controls on part-time employment agencies. The Association of Employment Agencies for Part-Time Work considers that this decision will be of great benefit since it clearly defines what is and what is not permitted when contracts are drawn up for part-time labour and temporary employment.

It is not yet clear whether the roughly 200,000 housewives, old-age pensioners and other part-time workers in this country will have to find themselves new employers in the future.

Following the decision taken by the Federal Social Welfare Court in Kassel there is still a certain amount of legal room for manouevre when employing part-time workers. But in the view of the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance in Nuremberg the decision has given a clear pointer on the procedures to be followed when hiring workers.

How far the consequences of their decision will go can only be seen from the written memorandum of explanation of the judgement they have made. As far as can be assessed from the Court spokesman's statement a certain section of the procedure in signing on workers has been declared illegal, namely the *risikofreie Kleinverleihgeschäft* (small-scale employment agencies which give no guarantees for the jobs they negotiate).

Their method of operation is for the contract of employment between the job-seeker and themselves to be made dependent on the contracts of their clients, the employers, who are seeking staff.

Now it has been made clear that the employee's guaranteed rights with regard to his employment and all social welfare claims are a prerequisite – although a totally insufficient one – for the admissibility of his contract with the employer and the agency.

In addition to this it is required that the contractual and actual ties binding the employee to the employment agency take precedence over the employee's contractual relationship with his employer.

The Federal Labour Court took the attitude that in practice part-time workers are part of their employers' business and are therefore subject to their directives. The Labour Court had ruled the activities of such employment exchanges inadmissible because they were tantamount to de facto negotiation of labour.

Organisations which, according to the criteria of the Court's judgment, have been engaged in thus finding jobs for people will be asked to cease this activity. Those that do not comply will face fines and if these are ineffectual heavier fines will be levied, injunctions may be applied and the organisations may be shut down.

However it will be exceedingly difficult to draw the line dividing those contract negotiations between employees on their books and employers which are permissible and which are inadmissible.

Nevertheless the Association of Employment Agencies for Part-time Work includes only 21 of roughly 350 organisations working in this field, yet these 21 represent eighty per cent of the total market.

At a press conference the Association welcomed the Federal Social Welfare Court's decision saying that it had "found a criterion for deciding what shall and what shall not be permitted in finding employment."

The Association and the Association's member Adia Interim whose complaints were rejected in the Court's decision, see the ruling as having positive beneficial aspects for the future.

They consider that the Court will approve the activities of employment bureaux if these agencies agree to pay the employees who are their customers in cases where the employee is prepared to accept the job offered but is not accepted by the employer. This would mean the employment agencies accepting a risk which would probably lead to higher fees for their services.

Nevertheless it is quite possible that this criterion would still not guarantee the admissibility of contracts of employment drawn up between the three parties.

At the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Employment Insurance it is thought possible that certain clauses in the wage agreement drawn up on 30 June between the white-collar workers' union and the Association of Employment Agencies for Part-time Work could prove inadmissible in the light of the Court's judgment.

The institution is thinking above all of the sanctioning of "chain" contracts in the wage agreement. The wage agreements are at present in the hands of the Ministry of Labour which has been asked by representatives of both sides of industry to declare them obligatory in connection with contracts with part-time employment agencies.

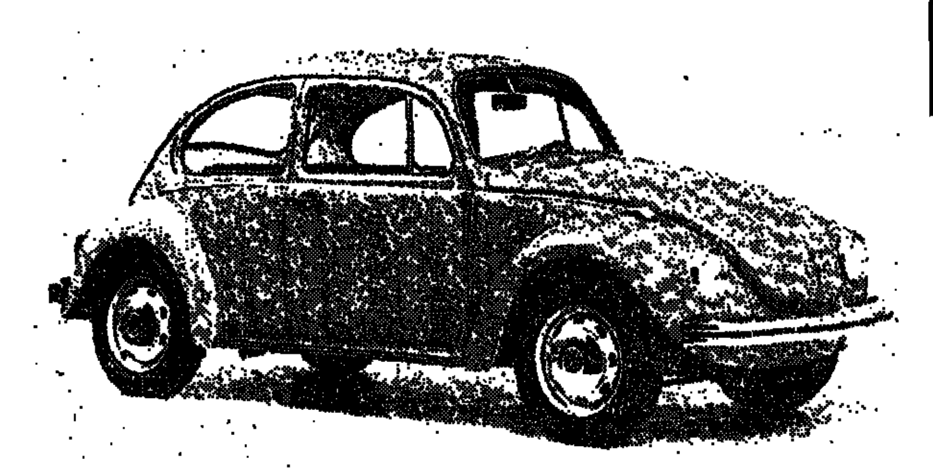
The Association of Employment Agencies for Part-time Work obviously has great faith in these wage agreements which could lead to security for employees under labour and social welfare law.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 August 1970)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Volkswagen's re-vamped 'Beetle'

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung



The new Volkwagen 1302 with a 44 horse-power engine

(Photo: Volkswagenwerk)

At long last the Volkswagen Beetle is no longer a one-model range. As of the 1971 models, which start to run off the assembly lines as soon as the firm's summer holidays are over, the most successful Volkswagen of them all will be available in a complete range.

The range begins with the economy 1200, which will continue to develop 34 horse power and is unchanged except in a few minor details. Its price also remains unchanged.

The next step is the Volkswagen 1300. It too remains largely unchanged. But its rear-mounted engine now develops 44 instead of forty horse power and this slight increase in power makes possible a works specified maximum speed of 78 miles an hour.

In addition to these outwardly unchanged models two new Beetles, the 1302 and 1302 S, will shortly make their appearance. Three inches longer than the standard Beetle, they boast a completely new front end, the most salient feature of which is an up-to-the-minute McPherson front axle.

The new axle and a slightly more curvaceous bonnet combine to make the luggage compartment in front a good deal roomier. It now accommodates nine cubic feet of goods and cargo.

Chassis specifications also convey some idea of the extent to which the new super-Beetle differs from its predecessors. The wheelbase is twenty millimetres longer and the front track 69 millimetres, or not far short of three inches, longer.

This not only gives the new Beetle an entirely different "feel." It also makes the latest addition to the Volkswagen range far more convenient to handle. Its turning circle, for instance, is a mere 31 foot 6 inches. Roads that used to call for a three-point turn at least are no longer the slightest problem. The super-Beetle simply does a U-turn.

A further advantage of the big Beetle is that it has as a standard fitting the rear axle so far limited to US export models and Beetles with automatic transmission. This too represents a gain in roadholding and safe driving.

The 1302 has a 44-horse-power engine, the 1302 S the 1.6-litre, fifty-horse-power engine of the Volkswagen minibus.

With the new chassis and this considerable boost in power the 1302 S really seems to pack performance. It accelerates from nil to sixty in 21 seconds and its top speed is a good 85 miles an hour.

Speed and acceleration combine to make the super-Beetle capable of appreciably higher average speeds on long journeys. The old 1.5-litre engine developing 44 horse power has been scrapped.

The Beetles have also been altered in detail. Two additional fresh air inlets in the interior and automatic air outlet ports to the rear ensure better ventilation.

A fresh air fan that runs when the engine is switched off is now a standard fitting in the 1302 and an optional extra in the 1300. From now on all Beetles will be fitted with tow hooks in front and at the rear.

Few changes have been made to the 1600 range — next to none to look at the new models. Surmises and pictures published in a recent issue of *auto motor sport* have proved unfounded.

The Variant estate version has also undergone no changes in styling. Its only new feature is the air outlet port at either side of the rear of the car.

The 1600 range as well as the Beetles now has ignition-linked headlight setting. The car can no longer be left parked in the winter with the headlights full on. When the ignition key is pulled out the headlights also automatically switch over to parking lights.

So the danger of being punished for one's own absent-mindedness and emerging from a cinema or a party only to find the lights still feebly glowing and the battery flat has at least been reduced to a minimum.

The space behind the back seat of the fastback 1600 has been deepened and terraced, providing a moderate increase in storage facilities.

The positions of the gear lever are arranged slightly more compactly and the setting scale for automatic transmission lights up, so that selection is no longer a hit or miss affair in the dark.

The 1600 range has a standard 54-horse-power engine but the 45-horse-power economy engine is still available. Unless the signs are deceptive the 1600 range will soon have the 1302's front axle design — maybe next year.

A few improvements have been made to the 411 too. An electronic heating gauge makes it easier to operate the complicated additional heater. The idea is to maintain a steady interior temperature without the need for resetting the heater by hand.

Door-locking buttons are now set in the window-frame so that anyone can see at a glance whether or not the doors are locked. The dashboard is now a greyish black in order to eliminate reflection that had tended to irritate 411 drivers.

The eighty-horse-power version of the Volkswagen 411 is now also available with automatic transmission.

The 1971 Volkswagen range bears the distinct imprint of the firm's new managing director, Kurt Lotz. The introduction of the Volkswagen 1302 and 1302 S Beetle represents the biggest boost for the Beetle since its inception.

Not all models, not even all Beetles, have benefited from the changes. This is some indication of the commercial thinking of the Volkswagen management. More attention is paid to hard cash than may be to many a Beetle-lover's liking.

The modernised Beetles are intended to earn their development and retooling costs and improve the financial position of the firm as a whole.

No one who has come into contact at first hand with the advantages of extra luggage space and the blessings of an improved chassis will fail to consider paying the extra and buying the latest and best Beetle ever.

At the same time Volkswagen are well aware that their customers are to a large extent people who calculate costs exactly. Economy and standard Beetle are thus to remain in production.

In the long run, though, the 1302 with its new chassis and bodywork is the Beetle of the future.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 August 1970)

ON THE ROAD

Anti rubbish

Litter on the roads and by the road- has prompted ADAC, the Germ motoring association, to launch a w paper basket campaign. ADAC head fice in Munich have announced that million plastic waste paper container to be distributed free of charge motorists all over the country. Motor can collect them at ADAC offices ev where and it is hoped that they will them for the purpose intended.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 August 19

Taller rails

Safety rails alongside autobahns in the country are to be increased in heig Dr. Eberhard Knoll, head of Frankf autobahn office, has announced in Bad Hersfeld.

The present crash barriers are two f above the ground. Starting next year the are gradually to be replaced by ne barriers two foot six high and designed t give on impact. Vehicles will no longer b catapulted back on to the road.

The first sections of autobahn to b fitted out with the new rails will be i the Federal state of Hesse, Dr Knoll stat

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei für Deutschland, 3 August 19

Coloured carriages

Railway carriages are to come i brighter colours, according to a announcement from the Frankfurt hea quarters of Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways.

Monotonous dark greens and blues ar to give way to more powerful shades. Ou Bundesbahn design centre proposal is fo passenger carriages to be painted a ligh metallic grey.

Window-frames are to be painted brighter colours, say orange for first cla blue for second class and luggage vans a red for buffet cars and sleepers. A number of experimentally painted car ages are first to undergo trials.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 July 1970)

Increased importance of electronics development in motor industry

Electronics has of late gained steadily in importance for motor vehicles. Electronic components of the electrical system represent an improvement on their predecessors in respect of performance, wear and tear, servicing and, as a rule, handling.

Electronic fuel injection, for instance, not only boosts performance, it also reduces the amount of unburnt hydrocarbons and other noxious substances in exhaust fumes and is already a standard fitting in a number of cars.

Then there is the three-phase generator, which could only be used on a broad scale when safe and efficient rectifiers were found. The solution proved to be a silicium diode so small that it could be incorporated in the generator.

Electronic regulators without moving parts and so without wear and tear and also small enough to fit in the device have proved to be another electronic sine qua non.

Ignitions using electronic components have also proved more than a match for their conventional equivalents. They include transistorised ignition and, the latest addition, battery-powered high-tension condenser ignition.

Especially in high-performance engines increasing use is nowadays being made of higher ignition voltage at high and low revs and a greater number of sparks per unit of time.

The use of electronic components in motor vehicles undoubtedly plays a part in making cars safer and easier to handle. But at the same time Bosch, say, and motor manufacturers' dealers are having to inspect electronic equipment, locate failures and repair or replace components of a defective electronic device.

Even when the defect is only minor the average motorist can no longer do the job himself. He is absolutely dependent on the manufacturers' service network and facilities.

Bosch of Stuttgart, this country's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment for motor vehicles, have launched special courses in their service school on electronics for motor electricians and mechanics.

Over a period of five weeks participants learn the basics of electronics, with special attention being paid to laboratory work using the latest in inspection and testing equipment.

With the aid of what they are shown and what they learn in practical tes participants easily grasp the function and make-up of electronic circuits and de vices, at the same time learning to handl precision measuring equipment and osci lographs.

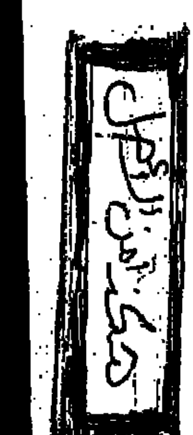
The motor electronics engineer trained by Bosch is in a position to locate faults with the aid of the necessary equipment and to carry out minor repairs or replac faulty components.

A defective transistorised regulator no larger than a box of matches will in variably be replaced by a new one. The same is true of a faulty rectifier diode in a three-phase current dynamo.

In many cases it will, on the other hand, be worth while replacing or repair ing individual components of a defective electronic fuel injection regulator. A new one costs ninety Marks.

A trained man using the right equip ment will, incidentally, take only a quarter of an hour to give a car's electronic injection system a thorough check and locate defects if any.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 July 1970)



■ OUR WORLD

The Wild West at Bamberg

A unique museum is enticing Wild West enthusiasts to the picturesque town of Bamberg. It is the Karl May Museum which was opened recently and contains some rare trophies which will delight fans of Winnetou.

A silver carbine, a bear gun, a stake and tomahawk are demonstrated at the museum. They are part of the history of the North American Red Indian. The Red Indians themselves contributed to the collection and sent many magnificent exhibits.

Karl May (1842-1912) is highly respected among the survivors and descendants of the Red Indian tribes and it is reported from the United States that Winnetou's descendants are no less enthralled by the Karl May adventure books than young readers in the Federal Republic.

The first surprise awaits visitors to the Museum just inside the entrance to the building. As the door opens they are suddenly confronted with a man as tall as a tree covered in war paint. He is about six foot seven inches tall, has a dark complexion, eyes as black as night and blue shimmering hair.

Around his neck he wears countless chains and charms made of ivory and turquoise, and his white shirt collar is decorated with brightly coloured braid. His wide belt is decorated with many tiny pearls and is low-slung over his blue jeans. On his feet he wears fawn-coloured, knee-boots of soft chamois leather.

His name could hardly be more appropriate and is perfect to complete the picture of this man of the Old West, Buffalo Child Long Lance. He is a genuine Red Indian from the Cherokee tribe. He is at one and the same time an exhibit of the museum and its guide.

Recently the collection was moved into this new accommodation, re-catalogued and expanded with the addition of valuable new exhibits. The move has not yet been fully completed and one or two objects have not yet been annotated. There are about 500 souvenirs of the Old West on show and almost as many stored through lack of space.

Thanks to Buffalo Child, the museum's exotic guide, who answers all questions with a kind of stoic calm and great wisdom, this shortcoming does not spoil a visit to the Karl May Museum.

It takes roughly an hour to see all the exhibits and follow the trail of Karl May and his literary characters.



Buffalo Child Long Lance in tribal dress at the Bamberg Wild West museum

(Photo: Emil Bauer)

The exhibits include weapons of the most diverse kind from the primitive but effective tomahawk made of bone or chipped stone, bows and arrows, the latter again made of stone, to the legendary fire-sticks including the silver carbine, the bear gun and the Henry carbine, Old Shatterhand's weapon.

One valued exhibit is the totem pole of the Musqueam Indians from the Fraser River in British Columbia which was carved by their chief Dominic Point.

There are also two original boats from Canadian Indian tribes, a birch bark canoe and a canoe carved from a tree trunk.

The Navaho tribe is represented with a number of artistic braid works and carvings. One showcase exhibits an actual scalp and the knife that cut it off. There are number of pictures of the various Indian dwellings. Water colours by Winold Rice, a painter who lived for a long time among the Blackfeet Indians and painted a whole series of portraits of members of the tribe, are worthy of mention.

Accurate reproductions of Indian clothing are an essential contribution to the ethnological study of Indian tribes.

One room at the Museum is devoted to Karl May himself, and includes a reconstruction of his study and library. Souvenirs of the author were apparently the only things that Katharina Schmid co-founder of the Museum was able to bring with her when she left the German Democratic Republic in 1960.

The actual Karl May Museum, the scope and value of which is far less than the collection that was started in 1960 in Bamberg, is still kept in Radebeul in Saxony where Karl May wrote most of his works. It is a source of wonder the skill, the scientific precision and the moreover the expense that have gone into building up the Bamberg collection.

The exhibits have been collected under one roof thanks to contacts all over the world, loans and sales of private collections. The Karl May Museum is designed to fire the fantasy not only of the devotees of his books.

There have been many imitators jumping on the Karl May bandwaggon and bibliographies and biographies are still bestsellers in bookshops today. The craze for the mythology of the West stretches from the classic cowboy writers such as Zane Grey to cowboy comics. Some people consider that Wild West fanaticism is yet another search for a lost paradise.

The Red Indian Museum guide has done his bit to help continue the search and to help others to do so.

Whenever Buffalo Child Long Lance returns to his home in Denver Colorado, he brings back with him another exhibit for Bamberg's Karl May Museum.

How in fact does a Cherokee Indian come to be in this historic German town? For 20 years he was a professional soldier in the American Army rising to the rank of sergeant.

After demob he remained in this country, took a part in the musical *Annie Get Your Gun* and appeared at several premieres of Karl May films where he handed flowers to the stars.

Finally when the Karl May Museum in Bamberg was looking for a guide he was an obvious choice for the job, or perhaps the part.

He does not mind being to a certain extent a museum piece. He said in broken German: "I can help to engender understanding among white people for my race."

Robert Zimmermann

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 August 1970)

Mini fans of the world unite!

What began as a light-hearted campaign with a more serious background now, to the horror of the rag-trade, is threatening to get completely out of hand. The slogan begun in Dortmund "Minimädchen aller Bundesländer vereinigt euch" (mini-fans unite!) has spread beyond the city and fallen on fertile ground.

On 31 July those who support the mini in the great controversy about the long and short of skirts assembled in Dortmund and protested against the maxi. The next day another, smaller demonstration for bare knees was held in Cologne. Further protests are already planned in Hagen and Recklingshausen.

The campaign began when 25-year-old secretary Marie-Louise Hoppe and some of her girlfriends swore a vow of grim determination never to hide their beautiful legs beneath a long dress.

They put a small ad. in a local paper. Many of those who assembled to demonstrate their solidarity for unclad calves were of course men!

Mini-Marie's husband Aldo paid local officials twenty Marks, the fee for obtaining a demonstration permit. That was how the demonstration started – it ended with the municipal fire-brigade being sent in. It should be stressed here that the firemen had nothing personal against mini-skirts – quite the contrary!

Warcries of the most vehement nature were to be heard in Dortmund. "Tell the fashion dictators to stuff their maxi-abomination . . .", "why have legs if you keep them hidden?" and "the only people who like maxis are cloth manufacturers".

The climax of the Dortmund happening which was held to set the mini-manifesto in action was when the enemy, a maxi-skirt, was cut up. Mini-fans wielded the scissors and the point of their protest was that maxis make girls look hideous, minis are beautifiers.

Dortmund's fire brigade joined the protest. They had decorated one of their ladders with a banner carrying a pro-mini slogan.

Attempts by the rag trade to organise counter demonstrations have failed. Sales girls in one store which had put its eggs in the maxi-basket were asked by the management to help their campaign by wearing long skirts. The girls refused.

Marie-Louise Hoppe said: "We don't want to do away with the maxi altogether. Girls with unattractive legs should be allowed to wear it in peace. Our aim is to ensure that there are still plenty of minis for us on the fashion pegs in the autumn and next spring."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 August 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE[F]

Misfortune teller

Two hundred gypsies blockaded [the] Surgical Clinic at Heidelberg Univer-sity. "Boba" a bearded gypsy whose name is Joschka Quick had informed [the] leader of the band of gypsies that [one of] their number had been involved in [an] accident on the autobahn near Heidelberg and was in the surgery. He was given three hours to live – by Boba that is!

No one doubted Boba's word. [The] news was bad indeed. The leader of [the] band of gypsies informed the elders of the local groups and with their wives [and] children they set off to the hospital [in] haste to see their dying colleague.

It was like an army descending on [the] Clinic. Gypsies came from all around, [and] some arrived from as far afield as Munich, Saarbrücken, Dortmund and Krefeld.

At the Clinic work ceased for a [while]. But the gypsies did not know whether [to] be delighted or angered when *they* [heard] that none of their clan was *in the Clinic*. Boba had got drunk while celebrating [a] gypsy wedding and played a joke on them all.

(Münchner Merkur, 1 August 1970)

Train for two

The Bundesbahn (Federal Railways) proved again that it has a heart [and is] concerned with giving its customers good service.

A special train was laid on between Hanover and Hamburg so that two holi-daymakers from the south of this country could make the connection with the plane to Finland.

The holidaymakers had already missed a connection in Fulda because their train was late. At Fulda they were advised to travel on the next train to Hanover and try their luck there although there was [no] scheduled connecting train.

A railway spokesman in Hamburg [stat]ed that it had been an expensive propo-tion to put on the special train for [two] people, but it was not intended as a publicity gag – it was all part of the service!

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 August 1970)

Slimmer women

German women have more slender hips and bigger breasts than ten years ago, according to measurements of 10,000 girls' and women's vital statistics taken by Hohenstein research institute.

In comparison with figures dating from 1960 and 1961 the average hip measurement of women between the ages of fourteen and 66 is down one to two and a half centimetres (up to an inch), the breast measurement up between half and one centimetre (one or two fifths of an inch).

There is, it is claimed, a decided trend towards the more slender figure. The number of women with breast and hips of virtually the same size has also increased. Large-hipped women (those with hips more than ten centimetres wider than their breast measurement) have declined in number.

(Telegraf, 28 July 1970)

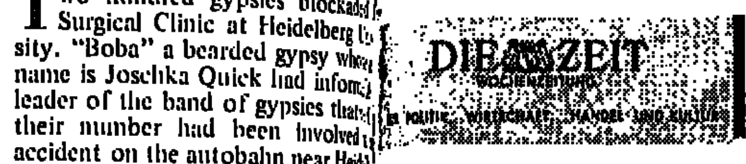
More drinkers

Over the last two years the number of alcoholics in this country has increas-ed by 34 per cent, according to an organisation set up to help addicts by the Protestant Church. Six hundred thousand people, roughly one per cent of the population, are estimated to be addicted to Demon Drink.

(Handelsblatt, 20 July 1970)

■ SPORT

Women steal the show at West Berlin athletics championships



At the seventieth German amateur athletics championships the women stole the show. Eighteen thousand spectators in the Berlin Olympic stadium were there to see them, an attractive assortment of pony tails and page boys, in many cases freshly peroxided for the occasion.

This country's women athletes were not only a sight for sore eyes, they also put up better performances than ever before, accounting for eight of the ten best performances of the three-day championships.

Admittedly, not every German record carries the same weight. Alongside the five best-ever performances of the Federal Republic amateur athletics association there were five all-German records set up.

In addition there are best performances this season and, to make the confusion complete, personal bests. Personal bests have nothing to do with the national championships and ought not, as was occasionally the case, to be announced over the loudspeakers. They only add to the inflation of "best-evers."

Really outstanding performances by international standards, which are all that draws the crowds nowadays, did not materialise, though.

Olympic pentathlon gold medallist Ingrid Mickler (who won at Mexico City under her maiden name of Becker) glanced against the plastic marker on taking off for the long-jump. She left no clear prints and it can only have been a matter of millimetres but the red flag promptly went up.

Had her feet left the ground a centimetre beforehand she would have jumped a new world record of 6.82 metres (22 foot 4.5 inches) and created a real sensation but she lacked the finishing touches in precision. The pundits are already talking in terms of measuring the actual distance cleared in order to forestall such touch-and-go situations.

In the end Heide Rosendahl won after all, thoroughly enjoying her star role and clearing 22 foot and half an inch to equal her own all-German record.

Renate Gärtner, a mere seventeen-year-old from a tiny village in Upper Hesse, reaped furious applause in Stuttgart a few weeks ago for her record five feet ten and a half inches in the high-jump.

In Berlin she cut a sad figure and in defeat her pigtails drooped in sympathy. Minor tragedy succeeded glorious victory as her record jump, which was not in any case all that good by international standards, was improved on by an inch by Munich flopper Karen Mack. It is astonishing how quickly athletes have learnt the Fosbury flop with its half-turn in mid-air. Even students of physical education, the more committed of whom advocate abandonment of the principle of competition, learn it with ease.

Margit Bach, a schoolgirl graded poor at sport, ousted the favourite, Heide Rosendahl, in the 100-metre hurdles. But her 13.1 seconds record is still a far cry form the 12.7 seconds of world record-holder Karin Balzer, 31, from Leipzig, who won Olympic gold way back in 1964.

In the 100 metres on a synthetic track Ingrid Nickler led the field with a good 11.3 seconds, including 1.1 seconds tail wind. The women sprinters are obviously no great shakes. Fellow pentathlon specialist Heide Rosendahl came in third, for that matter. They both plan shortly to try and improve on the world pentathlon record.

Only super-blonde Elfgard Schittenhelm created a good impression in second place and especially in the 200 metres.

Christel Frese of Cologne got off to too slow a start in the 400 metres, setting up a national record of 52.6 seconds, but was well below what she is capable of at the moment. When all is said and done the new world record, set up at the Commonwealth Games by Neufville of Jamaica, is 51 seconds dead.

Hildegard Janze of Hanover was another kettle of fish. She set her own pace in the 800 metres and won according to her own plan in 2 minutes 2.8 seconds, a mere tenth of a second short of the all-German record.

In the 1,500 metres too verve won the day, which is more than could be said for the men with their cautious tactics. With a national record of 4 minutes 13.1 seconds Ellen Tittel came within spitting distance of the world record time of 4 minutes 10.7.

A women's 3,000 metres may soon be introduced. Arthur Lambert, well-known coach and sponsor who resorted to Australasian training methods with his charges long before Lydiard and Cerutti, even goes so far as to advocate 5,000 and 10,000 metres races for women.

There can be no biological or physiological objections. The widespread belief that endurance tests are nothing for women is longstanding prejudice and nothing more.

What objections there used to be to the women's 800 metres! From 1928 to 1960 it was banned from the Olympic repertoire even. Yet now that training is adequate the women's 800 metres is a sight for sore eyes.

In the throwing events the women were not quite as outstanding as in the running and jumping disciplines. For a moment it looked as though a pair of clay feet were to be brought to light when Brigitte Berendonk of Heidelberg threw the discus the same distance as Liesel Westermann, but world record-holder Liesel went on to win, albeit by the narrow margin of two foot three.

Karen Mack in action

(Photo: Schirner)

The men's results also lacked that certain something that jerks the spectators from their seats, to use *Bild Zeitung* language. There was, however, an unparallelled number of fine performances at around the same level.

As a result this country ought to do well at Munich, if nothing more. And we have no intention of proving *Deutschland über alles* at the next Olympics anyway.

This proliferation of equally good performances made its presence particularly felt in the relay events. three sprint relay teams ran under forty seconds and Munich 1860, probably the fastest, were disqualified because of a faulty baton change. When was the like seen before?

What is lacking is the outstanding figure of an Armin Hary or a Manfred Germar. Ten seconds for the 100 metres will be a must for qualification for the finals at Munich, not 10.4 seconds, the time clocked by hurdles specialist Nickel, who has been known to cover the distance in 10.2 seconds.

This time Nickel had to be content with 10.4 and a magnificent double victory in the 100 metres and the 110 metres hurdles, which took him 13.7 seconds.

Werner Trzmiel, who came second in 14 seconds dead, proved what value is to be attached to Zurich times - none. In Zurich he clocked 13.4 seconds using the blitz start procedure – a time of which he in reality is just not capable.

World record

In 1960 at Letzigrund, Switzerland, Martin Lauer of this country set up a world record of 13.2 seconds for the 110 metres hurdles, again a time that just is not true.

In the 4 x 100 and 4 x 400 metres relay Bayer Leverkusen were in a position to deploy their reserves of talent to the full and the club teams set up superb records – 39.6 and 3 minutes 4.8 seconds.

Eigenherr of Leverkusen came in a convincing first over 200 metres in 20.7 seconds and fellow-Leverkusener Jordan, who ran the 400 metres in 45.6 seconds, again proved his class even though he is in the middle of taking crucial intermediate examinations in medicine at university.

For once Franz-Josef Kemper ran a tactically sound 800 metres. Although the 51.5 seconds of the first lap evidently hurt be beat Adams on the home straight and won in a fine time of 1 minute 45.9 seconds.

The 1,500 and 5,000 metres were very much of a one-man show. After a furious 450-metre sprint Jürgen May passed the 1,500 metres finishing post 25 metres clear of Maasch and Harald Norpoth was 150 metres clear of his nearest opponent in the 5,000 metres.

The also-rans did not have the guts to try and give the winners a race, even at the risk of going down with flying colours. Without even this much pluck they will never make the grade.

The 10,000 metres was also a one-man show. Manfred Letzerich, who clocked 28 minutes 54.8 seconds, had to make all the running himself.

The throwing events brought no surprises and the results were quite satisfactory, if not breathtaking: discus 60.92 metres (200 feet), shot-put 19.84 metres (64 feet 6 inches), javelin 81.76 metres (268 feet). Uwe Beyer's gratifying 236 feet in the hammer was the exception that proved the rule.

Among the jumpers the same is true of Sepp Schwarz with his eight metres in the long jump.

The women stand a good chance of winning the European Cup final in Budapest while the men will have a hard time of it in Stockholm against the GDR, France and Russia. But they too must first be beaten.

Adolf Metzner

(DIE ZEIT, 14 August 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.65	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.60	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		

